The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 174 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 12 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
25th July	Persia ..	5000	....	..
1st Augt.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	Tons
29th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

For Japan vis Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nozawa	5143	19th July	28th July
Kiria Maru	B. Tsutia	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,
Linsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	..	14th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
Kamaura Maru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8300	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow	A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C	6975	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow	A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris	A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore	A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall	A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur	A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo	A&C	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares	A&C	6984	..	27th ,,
City of Marseilles	A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona	A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

1921 Agen

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FIRE
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MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Balik

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes. Direct.

LINGA, 2185, Fri. 24th July 6 a.m. Direct
KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m. *or on arrival of English mail steamer*

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 20th Aug
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

23rd July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6888	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6888	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6888	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6888	G. Mitchell	28th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mandvidevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 3 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ENTERPRISE CLAIMING CONSIDERATION.

A dealer in precious stones and jewellery is like a family practitioner. He is much more successful in his efforts if he knows his clients. Established in 1873 we can claim to have an intimate and thorough knowledge of our many clients throughout India, and with our large and ever-changing stock can supply any want.

WE HAVE A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY.

Unlike many Home firms, who through the exigencies of competition, have begun to flood the Indian market with circulars anent the ordering of goods direct from home, we have a stake in the country which by taxes we help to support and being on the spot we are able to ascertain that our customers have complete satisfaction in their selections. It stands to reason that we can show article after article until the right one is obtained, whereas, when ordering goods from Europe one buys, more or less, a "pig in a poke."

Therefore

SUPPORT ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

and remember that for all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks Silverware, Electro Plate and Pianos, we have made a study of the wants of the public in India and can best satisfy individual needs at prices which will compare most favourably with Home prices.

ESTABLISHED 1873 MARCKS & Co., Ld. FOREMOST 1914

Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,38,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

ALWAYS available skimmed and pure milk, fresh cream and most delicious butter. Trial Solicited, at VICTORIA DAIRY Co., 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort 3233

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON, HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to the CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 2121

WANTED a SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Savantvadi State. Pay Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to THE CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER, Savantvadi. 3175

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL. Ghora Gali. Murree. Wanted ASST. MISTRESS Trained and Certificated. Government Pensionable post. Rs. 100, Furnished quarters. 3220.

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED.—SECRETARY for the G. I. P. Railway Employes' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Salary Rs. 350—400 per mensem. Experience as Accountant essential. Security equal to Rs. 5,000 required. Apply SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay 2115

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

FOR THE
REMOVAL OF GOODS
OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to the MANAGER:
THE KING EDWARD
INDUSTRIAL HOME.
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RETOUCHER and PRINTER. Apply to PIROJSHA HORMUSJI, Photographer, Mohamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2116

WANTED an Under Graduate knowing Gujerathi for a local High School. Apply stating terms and qualifications to "D" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3306

WANTED.—Two fully trained INDIAN NURSES for the GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL. Pay Rs. 25/- per month with free board and quarters and an annual uniform allowance of Rs. 20/- 3291

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for a steamer sailing Sunday for Jeddah Apply—to MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd., 3311 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPOSITORS wanted for Kanarese and Sindhi, must also have knowledge of English Composition. Apply Superintendent, BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Love Lane, Mazagaon." 3,300

REQUIRED DOCTORS—Only Bombay University qualified men apply sharp personally to:—
R. E. COLLIN & Co.,
3305 7-10 Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED—GRADUATES, male or female, for Mofussil Girls' High School. Apply stating full qualifications experience, 2nd language voluntary subjects, references to K. F. DALAL, Tank Bunder, Bombay. 2118

HOUSE SURGEON Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DESPATCH CLERK, salary Rs. 20 per month. Must write a good hand, quick and accurate in figures. None without these qualifications need try. Apply in writing to Box No. 21, Bombay. 2119

A young man desirous of getting employment is willing to work in a Commercial or Shipping Office or on board a ship as a clerk; good English correspondent or in any capacity that may be required of him. Apply to Box 759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3301

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A TELEGRAPHIST for the Somaliland Protectorate with knowledge of Wireless preferred. Good readers only may apply by writing with copies of certificates to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2120

WANTED for the RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL. One Graduate with Mathematics as 2nd ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 with future prospects and one Under Graduate with Persian on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 3298.

WANTED An experienced and qualified Officer for the Roads and Buildings Department, Faridkot State. Pay according to qualifications. Candidates possessing the certificate of the Supervisor Class, stating their age, caste, length of experience, residence, and the terms asked for by them, and the date by which they can join State service, should send in their applications, with copies of testimonials, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2110

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.—REQUIRED for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in November next a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with practical experience in the care of Boilers and the running of Steam, Gas and Oil engines.
Initial pay offered Rs. 200 monthly with Free quarters.
Applications will be received up to July 30th, 1914.
Further particulars on application to Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
B. HEATON,
Secretary,
Governing Body, C. E. College.
2114

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND HAND SQUARE PIANO Schieldmayers by Soundy, in every good order Rs. 450. Open to offer. Apply Mrs. De ROZARIO, Mount Road, Mazagon.

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 686 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2002

TO BE LET:

APOLLO BUNDER. Open on all sides westerly facing, 3 Bed, 1 Dressing and 1 Drawing room E. L. and Fans. Apply N. M. PATELL, Hornby Row. 3297

TO BE LET.—A very good FLAT in Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. Electric lights and fans and lift. Rent only Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON.
House Agents,
Dalal Street.
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3307

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1914.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per S. S. "DANDOLO" of the Venice Steam Navigation Co., are hereby informed of the arrival of the steamer and requested to apply to this OFFICE for DELIVERY ORDERS and to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock No. 8. Shed.
The SURVEYOR, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey damages. All claims must be sent in within THREE DAYS only after the final discharge of BAGS CARGO otherwise they will not be entertained.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the AGENT of the VENEZIANA S. N. Company in time so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the MORNING of the THIRD DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID. 3309
W. DENSO,
3309 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—
Rs. 300 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each.
The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 3rd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July on presentation of Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books will be closed from 27th July to 9th August both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1914. 3213

NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF A 4 PER CENT LOAN OF RS. 6,35,500 SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR EXTENSION OF THE KARACHI WATER WORKS, *VIDE* GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION NO. 2714, DATED 6TH JULY 1914.

I. with the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite tenders for the above loan of Rs. 6,35,500.

2. The loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality, the excellent financial condition of which will be seen from the figures showing the income and expenditure for the last four years, as given below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus income over expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	10,86,618	10,05,855	80,763
1911-12	15,23,050	11,15,718	4,07,332
1912-13	14,48,486	12,38,292	2,10,293
1913-14	14,72,228	12,56,939	2,15,289
Total for 4 years ..	55,30,391	46,16,714	9,13,677
Average per annum .	13,82,598	11,54,178	2,28,420

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the loan will be received up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on Monday 31st August 1914, by the Acting Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality, at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. Each tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Rs. 6,35,500 loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or such portion only as they may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, as follows:—
5 per cent on application.
95 per cent within one month after date of acceptance of tender.

8. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

9. The first instalment of 5 per cent on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent payable half yearly on 1st April and 1st October.

11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on the subsequent instalment from date of payment of such instalment into the Municipal Office or the Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

12. A sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the date specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in full at the end of twenty years.

14. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Acting Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Karachi.

HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS,
President,
Karachi Municipality
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 14th July 1914.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and from the 23rd July, 1914, the First Section of the Gaekwar's Bilimora-Kala-Amba Railway, from Bilimora to Rankuwa will be opened for Goods and Coaching traffic and for public telegraph messages.
Further particulars as to Rules, Rates, etc., can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ROVER'S' TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the Twenty-fifth Annual Association Football Tournament for the "Rovers" Challenge Cup will close on Monday July 27th 1914.
Full particulars can be had on application to the Joint-Hony. Secretaries.
H. ELLIOTT,
R. W. SMART,
Marsland Price & Co., Ld.,
Nesbit Road,
3234 Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice appearing in the papers over the signature of Mr. SHUM S. A. TYABJI attorney for Messrs. TYABJI and Company notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that our clients Messrs. Sulemanji Karimji are the mortgagees in possession of all the stock in trade goods &c. in the shop of Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons and under their mortgage deeds they are perfectly entitled to sell all the said stock in trade and goods as they have been doing. Our clients the said Messrs. Sulemanji Karimji do not admit that Messrs. Tyebji and Company have any lien on or interest in the said stock in trade and goods.
JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Messrs. Sulemonji Karimji. 3312

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAYA HANOOMAN RAMPRASAD of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property, by way of sale exchange mortgage gift trust inheritance possession lease lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel, of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house standing therein situate lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 452 Square Yards, or thereabouts be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other properties under old Nos. 33,459, and 144 New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 13226 Old Survey Nos. 190-191, and 18 New Survey No. 1/7363, and the said messuage and tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under D Ward, No. 1799, (1C) Street No. 6E and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the David Sassoon Reformatory Institute on or towards the East by other property of the vendor on or towards the West by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas leased to the vendor and on or towards the South by other property of the said Tribhowandas Varjiwandas leased to the vendor and known as plot No. 4.
Dated this 22nd day of July 1914.
MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Shirvai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Ratansha Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustamji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar and Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mangaldas Nagindas Motivala, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 31st DAY of July, 1914, at their rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co, at 4-30 p.m., pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of October, 1914, and made between the said Mangaldas Nagindas Motivala of the one part and the said Ratansha Framji Umrigar, Pestonji Rustamji Umrigar and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar and Co., all the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the Mortgagor in four per cent., Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 48,000/- and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 2,250 respectively set apart under the Consent Decree and Order in Suit No. 870 of 1891 and Appeal No. 818 and the cash and security for the time being representing the same and the interest and annual produce thereof and of two Policies of Assurance in the East and West Life Insurance Co., Ltd., of the sums of Rs. 5,000/- each.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Shirvai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office: Meadow Street in Fort or to the undersigned.
D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 23rd, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.
Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.
A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.
A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad guage section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, July 23rd, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of landed property, at the junction of Kalbadevi and Dadi Seth Agiary Lane, advertised to take place this evening at 5 p.m., (S. T.), by order of Messrs. RUSTOMJI and CO., attorneys for Bai Kapirbai, widow and administratrix of the late Chagan Khushal has been postponed until further notice.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.,
53, Medows Street, Fort.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 26th instant.
at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 26th Instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.). Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Paltan Road, opposite the Art School, Crawford Market, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved (made to order) household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room cushioned & silk-lined suite of sofas & chairs, handsome side & corner cabinet fancy tiled teapoys, marble stone tables rich engravings, table ornaments and vases, wall clocks, wall brackets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, sweet-toned cottage piano, Milner's safe Singer's sewing machine, sweet-toned phonograph with records, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, ice-box, etc., the property of Conductor C. Sawyers of Supply and Transport Corps and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CONSISTING OF ELEGANT AND STYLISH CHESTERFIELD SOFAS. HANDSOME JOHN ROBERTS' FASHIONS SIDE BOARDS SLIDING DINING TABLES, HIGH BACK ENGLISH STYLE DINING CHAIRS, CHEVAL GLASSES, BOOK CASES, ENGLISH ROCKING CHAIRS DRAWING ROOM SETS OF ARTISTIC DESIGNS, CHIFFONIERS, CHEST OF DRAWERS SIDE AND CORNER CABINETS OF FINE STYLE, BEST QUALITY PLATEDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND COPPER UTENSILS, Etc.
On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Clarke House, opposite to the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of elegant and stylish chesterfield sofas, handsome John Roberts' fashions side-boards, sliding dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing-room sets of artistic designs, corner and side cabinets, cloths and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables writing dressing and wash-hand tables, chiffoneers, chest of drawers, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments and copper utensils, etc.
The property of C. A. C. Morris, Esq.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THEIR THREE DECREES PASSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SIND AND IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT AT KARACHI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate, and effects of Harbhagvandas Chandanmull and others insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 3rd August, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the right, title and interest of the said. Insolvents in their following three decrees viz.:—
I. Decree passed by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind in Suit No. 32 of 1909.
II. Decree pased by the Judge of the Small Causes Court at Karachi, in Suit No. 264 of 1909.
III. Decree passed by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind (District Court Jurisdiction) in Suit No. 300 of 1903.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the said decrees. Apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1914.

NOW READY.
WILSON
PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES
ON
SANSKRIT AND THE DERIVED LANGUAGES
DELIVERED IN 1877
by
Sir R. G. BHANDARKAR, K. C. I. E,
LL. D., Ph. D.
Price Rs. 12-8,
TO BE HAD OF
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
Book-seller, Bombay.

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GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

In association with the Bandmann-Rickard Circuit.

GALANI NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT IS GALA NIGHT.

6-30 WE SHALL PRESENT 10 p.m.

ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA

THE GIPSY VIOLINIST

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE MUSICAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

CLEO. PEEL

A CHARMING COMEDIENNE.

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FIGHT FILM
BOMBARDIER WELLS
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COLIN BELL
THE TWO WHITE HOPES
Exclusive rights for Bombay.

OUR
MAGNIFICENT STAR DRAMA
THE
LURE OF NEW YORK
A film that will appeal to all classes of our audience.

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TWO PHILMERS
TWO PHILMERS
THE POPULAR COMEDY WIRE ACT.

GALANI NIGHT.

BOOK EARLY AND SECURE A GOOD SEAT.

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A Picture for the Million

IN SATAN'S TOILS.

5,000 Feet Long—In Four Parts.

A story of Real Life containing a Plot that Thrills and Holds through every Foot. It contains a deep moral lesson that will appeal to every heart.

WE INVITE ONE AND ALL TO SEE THIS GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Shows—11-15 to 12-30.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S BIG ATTRACTION **JUDITH** A GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc., DRINK

"OLD CROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle - - Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,

Chemists and Wine Merchants, Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

Rainfall has again occurred over nearly the whole country, being heavy in the Punjab where the temperature decidely is below normal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Hajputana, Central India, the west Coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, the North Madras Coast; local in Upper Burma Bihar, the United Provinces, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Mysore, south-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Mergui, Moulmein and Bassein one and a half inches; Kyaukpya and Akyab two; Barisal one and a half; Darjeeling five; Benares one; Chakrata one and a half; Ludhiana, Lahore and Khusbad two; Sialkot, Montgomery, Gulmarg three; Jaipur two; Surat one and a half; Nowgong one; Saugor two; Pendra, Bombay and Ratnagiri one and a half; Belgaum two; Nizamabad one and a half; Hyderabad (Deccan), Calicut, Cochin one; Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Southeast Punjab, increase in North-east Gujarat.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Punjab and local in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.20in., Lahore 2.44in., Hissar 0.45in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jhansi has had 0.53in., Cawnpore 0.15in. and Allahabad 0.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.18in., Jaipur 1.83in., Ajmer 0.13in. and Kotah 0.20in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana but heavily coluded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana but in excess at Karachi. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—No telegram has been received from Dwarka. Fairly general rain has fallen in Central India West, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar; Bhavnagar-Para has had 1.85in., Ahmedabad 0.17in., Surat 1.40in., and Neemuch 0.36in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.24in., Hoshangabad 0.12in. and Akola 0.30in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Mormugao. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.29in., Ratnagiri 1.72in. and Karwar 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.25in., Belgaum 2.55in., Aurungabad 0.47in., Nizamabad 1.68in. and Hyderabad 0.99in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Dap temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, Rajputana and the north Punjab, fairly general in the United Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat, and local in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Kathiawar coast. There has been an increase of rainfall in Hyderabad, the north Konkan, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar but a decrease in the Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and Hyderabad; local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Kathiawar,; some showers in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of ensts 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	.. 90.3	85.6	64	..	..	..
Jask	.. 100.0	80.7	75	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.(19th)	.. 96.0	87.4	71	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 100.3	79.7	87	0.02	2.32	0.62
Rawalpind ;	.. 84.9	74.6	87	0.20	9.93	1.95
Lahore	.. 85.4	77.7	99	2.24	7.16	1.52
Sirsa	.. 86.0	77.3	86	0.45	6.11	..
Ambala	.. 87.7	79.1	81	0.08	7.75	—1.33
Delhi;	.. 92.6	80.0	88	0.00	8.01	—1.40
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 93.4	81.9	80	0.05	12.84	3.19
Mainpuri	.. 95.0	81.8	80	0.09	5.82	—2.81
Jhansi ;	.. 88.1	78.4	89	0.53	14.43	1.16
Cawnpore	.. 91.4	81.9	83	0.15	9.07	—1.95
Allahabad	.. 92.6	79.8	87	0.19	20.94	8.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	.. 106.5	88.8	74	..	1.68	0.76
Karachi ;	.. 90.6	81.9	82	..	5.13	2.13
Ajmer	.. 81.1	77.3	86	0.13	6.20	—1.19
Jaipore	.. 86.2	76.7	91	1.83	13.32	5.70
Kotah	.. 84.6	77.8	92	0.20	11.42	1.07
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— ;						
Bhuj	.. 88.8	79.2	86	..	3.94	..
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	.. 81.4	78.8	91	..	7.75	—0.20
Rajkot	.. 90.1	77.9	83	..	11.99	—0.33
Bhavnagar Para	.. 89.0	78.4	94	1.83	10.82	0.32
Surat	.. 81.3	77.0	99	1.40	35.96	15.38
Ahmedabad	.. 87.3	76.5	95	0.17	11.32	—2.07
Deesa ;	.. 83.9	78.1	88	..	5.56	—2.97
Neemuch	.. 80.0	74.0	90	0.36	13.40	3.49
Indore	.. 81.7	73.9	93	0.02	11.57	—1.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 81.3	74.9	89	0.24	13.36	—7.09
Saugor ;	.. 81.2	74.0	96	1.92	14.36	—2.79
Hoshangabad	.. 81.7	74.8	93	0.12	24.44	7.36
Khandwa	.. 81.0	76.5	82	..	11.25	—0.33
Akola	.. 84.8	74.5	86	0.30	19.58	—2.21
Amraoti	.. 84.3	74.0	92	..	8.66	—5.03
Nagpur	.. 84.8	76.0	84	..	15.52	—3.73
Chanda	.. 85.0	74.0	94	0.03	13.63	—6.89
Raipur	.. 85.0	75.6	93	..	12.47	—6.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 83.6	78.6	90	1.29	25.77	—12.95
Ratnagir	.. 82.7	75.3	93	1.72	58.12	2.58
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar;	.. 82.9	77.0	91	1.14	83.61	15.05
BOMBAY DECCANAND ;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 84.7	73.5	87	..	10.81	2.81
Ahmednagar	.. 79.6	71.0	82	0.01	8.60	1.05
Poona	.. 77.2	71.9	85	0.25	13.09	3.72
Sholapur	.. 85.3	71.8	93	0.02	8.61	0.66
Bijapur;	.. 80.5	71.5	86	..	1.90	—3.03
Belgaum;	.. 72.4	67.8	96	2.05	25.01	5.33
Aurangabad;	.. 80.1	71.0	92	0.47	12.88	3.09
Nizamabad (Indur).	.. 81.8	72.0	91	1.68	21.09	9.34
Hyderabad	.. 82.8	71.2	95	0.99	15.52	6.97
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	.. 87.4	77.4	91	0.03	75.64	9.85
Calicut ;	.. 79.8	74.1	95	1.08	57.90	1.46
Cochin	.. 83.6	72.7	84	1.12	40.11	—4.65
Colombo	.. 86.1	74.7	97	0.01	12.89	1.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	.. 84.8	77.0	87	0.10	6.84	—2.30
Bellary	.. 88.7	77.3	65	..	6.73	—2.43
Guddapah ;	.. 99.2	79.5	64	..	5.27	—0.01
Madras	.. 93.5	78.9	73	..	2.31	—2.37
Bangalore	.. 79.9	68.8	88	0.07	4.65	—1.08
Combator	.. 83.1	70.8	70	0.68	1.71	—0.84
Trichinopoly	.. 93.8	80.0	60	..	0.66	—1.65
Negapatam	.. 96.5	78.8	68	..	1.07	—1.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd July 1914 was 29·740 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 21st July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.557 inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 ,,
Dew Point	78.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.895 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,
Movement of Wind do. ..	289miles.
Fall of Rain	1.36inches.
Total fall during month	0.01 ,,
Do. do. year	25.85 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July	0.07 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft in.
W	22	m 11 18	28 0	22	m 4 10	16 .
		10 53 a	25 9		5 20 a	19 9
TH	23	m 11 54	28 8	23	m 4 53	15 7
		11 39 a	26 5		5 57 a	18 10
F	24	m 0 30 a	29 1	24	m 5 34	15 2
					6 32 a	18 2
S	25	m 0 23	26 11	25	m 6 15	15 3
		1 6 a	29 3		7 8 a	17 7
S	26	m 1 8	27 2	26	m 6 56	16 7
		1 42 a	29 1		7 46 a	17 1
M	27	m 1 54	27 3	27	m 7 37	16 5
		2 18 a	28 8		8 27 a	16 10
TU	28	m 2 42	26 11	28	m 8 21	17 6
		2 55 a	27 11		9 12 a	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 12m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 12m	,, 7h. 18m
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 26 (Sunday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29·8m p.m. Last Quarter 15th, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee 15th 8-6h, p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h, 8-1m, a.m.; Perigee 28th.5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th 5h. 21·0m a.m.

RESEARCHES IN ELASTIC IMPACT.

LECTURE BY MR. C. V. RAMAN.

A lecture on his researches in elastic Impact was delivered on last Tuesday evening at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, by Mr. C. V. Raman, who has been amounted by the Calcutta University as Sir Tarak Nath Palit, Professor of Physics. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee presided and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Raman prefaced his lecture by briefly surveying the various fruitful fields of research in which he has been engaged during the last few months, and referred to the publication of a special and handsomely illustrated monograph embodying his more recent researches in periodic motion that was just ready for issue, and to the publication of his scientific papers in the regular scienetific journals in Surope and America. Proceeding to the subject of Elastic Impact, which he had recently been investigating by novel and improved methods, the lecture remarked that the most fundamental and improved case was that of the direct impact andirebound of two solid spheres. The only method so far employed for the measurement of the co-efficient of restitution in this case i. e. of the spheres before and after impact was that originally used in Newton's experiments. The lecturer showed that Newton's method was practically imapplicable, when very smal velocities impact and rebound had to be measured and that experiments with such small velocities were necessary to elucidate the exact causes of the dissipation of energy that takes place in impact. For this purpose he has devised a new method. On the line of approach of the two balls a real image of a brilliantly illuminated slit is formed by the aid of an are lamp, a condenser and a lens. The portion of the line of light interpreted between the two balls is projected by a second lens on to the focal plane of a comera, the photographic plate of which is arranged to slide down during the impact with uniform velocity. The resulting photograph when developed is found to consist of two wedges of exposed film meeting sharply at the point of impact. By measuring these wedges close to thispoint the co-efficient of restitution can be determined with great case and accuracy. Working by this method and using highly polished spheres, Mr. Raman has obtained the very remarkable and important result that the co-efficient of restitution in impact at very small velocities for even very soft metals becomes practically unity. The theoretical explanation of this result was illustrated during the lecture by Mr. Raman by a series of most interesting experiments elucidating the mechanism of impact.

With a voto of thanks to the President and to the speaker the meeting separated.

The Central Hindu College has been formally taken charge of by the Benares University. The managing committee of the Benares University will come to Benares from Allahabad to look after the affairs of the Hindu College.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 21st.

Consols 2½ %	75 9/16—⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.17unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	80¾—½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50plus 1
Bar Silver Spot	24 9/16—⅜
Bar Silver 2 Donths hence	24⅝—⅜

Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by Speculation and China selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate	..½ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£225,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅜plus 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/16plus⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3plus 1/16
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1¾unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.29unchgd.
Futures at New York Oct.	12.30—1

Advanced on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand and declined owing to Longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 5/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.82—3
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.44—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8⅞unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87⅝plus⅜
Silver Commercial Bars	53⅜—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	8,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures steady.

Tone of Manchester Market steady with a moderate demand.

Mid. Americans	7.41plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15plus 5

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	Aug.	12.37plus 8
	Oct.	12.38 „ 7
New York Official noon call	Aug.	12.35 „ 6
	Oct.	12.38 „ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug.	12.88 „ 3
	Oct.	12.52 „ 3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.18plus 2
A.S.	6.96 „ 2
S.O.	6.79 „ 7
O.N.	6.74 „ 7
N.D.	6.68 „ 6
D.J.	6.68 „ 7
J.F.	6.69 „ 7
F.M.	6.70 „ 7
M.A.	6.71 „ 7
A.M.	6.72 „ 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Quiet price steady.

Tone "Cloths" Market quiet but steady.

Weft American 54's	11 5/6
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
„ 32's B.	10¾
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	11
„ 42's	11½
„ ADerican 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16¼
„ „ 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37 /38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15lbs. Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/1
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's BannerDills Twist	11¾
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅜
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	5⅝
Buyers or Sellers	sellers

Months	July-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	12⅞
„ „ „ 60's	14⅜
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16¾
„ „ „ 60's	17¾

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, July 21st.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi. per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; Hull done unchanged	36¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi. per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London value firm unchgd	35⅞
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; nominal unchgd	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady.	50—¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm	53—⅛
Linseed Calcutta steady London done sellers Aug.-Sept; unchanged	52
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers firm.	48⅛plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£6/6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£60½—¼
Copper Braziers	£74¾—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10/6
Arrivals:—"Crostafels."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady inactive	12/6¾plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nothing whatever doing unchanged	11/7
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/3½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9/5plus ½

Opened steady closed quiet.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; very quiet	13/3—¾d
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/5¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but without business unchanged.	11/6¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers quiet but steady	2/10½plus ¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

BOMBAAY, July 22.

2 bundles rupees 4,000 Debai. National,

EXCHANGE.

The market is dull with little business doing.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T.T. ready	1	3	15-16 to 29-32
D.D. mail	1	3	15—16
T.T. forward, Sept.		1	4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready	1	4	
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4	⅛
„ „ forward, 8th Augst	1	4	5—32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4	5—16
Francs 3m-s ready			169¼
Marks „ „			138
60 days Hongkong			133
„ Shanghai			176
„ Japan			150½

BULLION.

The decline in silver continues and bar silver in London was 3/8 lower at 24 9/16 for ready and 24 5/8 for forward. The fall is due to speculative sales and China selling. The local market opened at 72-10 for ready and the settlement and has remained steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	9
Australian bar gold	24	1	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	72	10	0
1st Settlement	72	10	0
2nd Settlement	72	5	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 20th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	42	49,155
B. B. & C. I. Railway	50	60,634

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood steady to-day with slight fluctuations, and a fair amount of work was done at Rs. 95/15 for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the 31st August settlement was quoted annas three lower.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and the prices of several shares indicated a slight improbement.

Davids advanced to Rs. 497½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 415.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1072½ and Centrals to Rs. 1812½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 202½ and crescent of Rs. 101¼.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 282½.

Standards stood firm at Rs. 957½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares opened at Rs. 221 but suddenly moved up to Rs. 230 and at the close they were placed at Rs. 229.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 977½ in the morning; but later on by reason of the rumour of a poor dividend the rates underwent violent fluctuations and at the close these shares dropped to Rs. 960 for August. We understand that the Directors have recommended a dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the last half year while the public expectations were for a higher dividend which has brought forth a boom in these shares within a very short time.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 82½ and Deferred to Rs. 144.

Port Cannings changed hands at Rs. 860.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,625 to Rs. 1,630.

Oriental Life Insurance Co., Shares changed hands at Rs. 700.

New City of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,130.

Central Provinces Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 127 X.D.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Broader market, not much selling. New buying and short covering on continued hot weather and no rains in Texas. Later:—Market steady on continued dry weather over entire cotton belt; no rains forecasted." (New York):—"Market declined on profit taking in a small market. Weekly Government Weather report more favourable than expected." (Crop):—"North Georgia light showers. All the balance of entire belt fair, 24 stations in Texas are having temperatures from 100 degree to 105 degree."

Gruning:—"Advanced owing to bull operators re-entering the market on less favourable weather reports."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Crop reports are excellent all over the cotton belt."

Habersham King:—"The drought area in the eastern part of Texas is extending into Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee. The indications are for a continuance of fair weather—unfavourable."

The American markets advanced a little early in the day owing to dry weather continuing, but profit taking caused a small decline later on and at the close new crop positions were a few points lower. Crop reports from private sources continue conflicting. The drought in America appears to be spreading and general rain is urgently needed.

The local market opened easier at Rs.283 for good Broach, Rs. 229 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 251 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There has been some enquiry in the bazaar for good Broach and the market for this description closes steadier, but other prices are almost unchanged with little doing. There are sellers of fine Bengal January Exporters are out of the market.

Ready cotton is dull with only a small demand.

The following extract is from a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" from their New York correspondent.

MARKET OPINIONS AS TO THE NEW CROP.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Although the weather conditions have continued to improve throughout the cotton belt, and prices have met with a considerable setback, sentiment in the local cotton market continues bullish. Exceedingly favourable weather at the present period is natural, and is generally expected. It is admitted that with a continuance of weather like the present the crop will materially improve, but with the start so far below normal, it is contended, it will take the finest climatic conditions to produce a yield sufficient to meet requirements. Meanwhile the market is decidedly sensitive to all bullish news, as there are still many vicissitudes through which the plant has to pass.

OPPOSING VIEWS.

Much is feared regarding high temperatures in the South-west during the summer months, as it is felt that the plant will be unable to withstand any extreme heat. The boll weevil is likewise causing more or less concern, the weather having been decidedly favourable for the propagation of this insect. Many traders for the long pull are very bullish. They feel convinced that by next fall prices will be very much higher, as the trade then will realise that the crop this year cannot possibly be a large one. Spinners so far have not become aroused over crop prospects; their purchases are believed to be small. On the other hand, it is claimed that the market at the present level has reached debatable ground, with everything dependent on the weather from day to day. The uncertainties regarding the financial and political situation throughout the world do not point to a record-breaking consumption and even though the start of the crop has been poor there is no assurance that the yield will be too small to be adequate for consumptive requirements. In fact, present values discount a great deal in the way of a poor start, and should the weather continue favourable prices will have to decline further before spinners will enter the market.

DANGERS TO THE CROP.

While crop reports from all over the belt have much improved of late they are by no means indicative of favourable conditions. Over many sections the season is far behind a year ago, which brings out the fact that the crop this year will be more than usually open to the ravages of the boll weevil as well as to damage from an early frost. Dry weather has prevailed for the most part west of the Mississippi River, while good rains have been reported in many sections in the Central and Eastern States. As a result it is expected that the Government's next condition report will show more than the usual June improvement, though few believe that the report will be up to the ten years' average. Conditions in the South-west are rather irregular, some sections reporting that excellent progress has been made during the last few weeks of favourable weather while others claim that labour is scarce, cultivation backward, and the fields full of weeds and grass. It is expected that there will be a fair August movement from South-west Texas this season, despite the backwardness in that locality. Of late scattered rains have fallen in parts of Texas, but these as a matter of fact are favourable, following the recent high temperatures Complaints of the weevil are quite numerous from South Texas, and the pests are expected to do considerable damage when the plant starts fruiting. Estimates of the acreage in that State range from a decrease of 3 to 5 per cent. The Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture estimated the decrease in acreage in that State at 13 per cent. Elsewhere in the belt the conditions are reported to be better than for a number of seasons past, and it is expected that there will be record-breaking yields in many of the Eastern and Central States.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Rengali			217	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	227			Jan. 1915
Do.	204			July
M.G. Kandeish	240			Jan. 1915
Do.	216	202		July
H. G. Hingunghat, Wardha	279			Jan 1915
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	273			„
M. G. Yeotmahl	266			„
M. G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	260			„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum	251			„
Do.	229			July
M. G. Amraoti	255			Jan 1915
M.G. Broach			285	March 1915, July
Do.	274			„
M.G. Muttla	204	193		„
Saw-ginned Dharwar			264	„
M.G. Westerns			264	„
H.G. Westerns			259	„
M.G. Compta			276	„
M G. Miraj			283	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	6,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.

J.A.	7.17 — 1
A.S.	6.95 „ 1
S.O.	6.78 „ 1
O.N.	6.72 „ 2
N.D.	6.67 „ 1
D.J.	6.67 „ 1
J.F.	6.67 „ 2
F.M.	6.63 „ 2
M.A.	6.70 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	12	6	R.T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	0	„
May	5	10	0	„

LINSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	5	0	R. T.
May	9	8	9	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	9	3	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Black Kutni	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	51	0	0
Small	50	0	0

MOWRASEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	11	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is quiet

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	15	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras Ready	34	0	0
Forward	6	14	0

C R T

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	0	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS

July 22.

Antwerp:—9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., ready; 9-6 l.s., 11-6 s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

Hull:—9-6 l.s., ready; 9-6 l.s., forward.

SHIPPING.

The following vessels obtain their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	Philadelphia	
S.S. Leeds City	storey	Hull and Middlesbrough	
S.S. Barpeta	Minett	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S.S. Bankura	King	Do.	
S.S. Culna	Davis	Antwerp etc;	

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Swazi	for Philadelphia
„	Marienfels	for Hamburg etc

S.S. Baron Ogilvy:—The steamer Baron Ogilvy, 2,908 tons, Captain J. Thompson, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Leeds City:—The steamer Leeds City, 2,629 tons, Captain J. Storey, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain C. R King, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain E. G. Davis, will sail to-day for Antwerp, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 20th instant.

S.S. Chantala:—The steamer Chantala, left Suez on the evening of the 20th.

S.S. China:—The steamer China, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 20th.

S.S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia is due to arrive here about 7 p.m. on Sunday evening, the 26th instant.

P DOCK.

Wednesday, July 22nd, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	Capt.	Agents.
A Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
B Hidelgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co
C & R Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
F Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
H Talyahi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
K Lawo	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
O Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
P Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Pentakota	Steward	M. M. & Co
2 Scindla	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
4 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
5 Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
7 Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
8 Bankura	Whytehead	M M. & Co
9 Braunfels	J. Fimermann	W. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
16 Barpeta	Minett	B. D. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4 Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5 Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7 Marienbad	Belnarz	A. L. S. N. & C
8 Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

Offside.

Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co.

M.W.D.D.

Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	W. & A. G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	S. W. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curie	W. & A. G. & Co
Kabinga	Robinson	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	W. & A. G. & Co
Suswuchauna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 93 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 10 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 25 bales wool, H. G. Juckaria, H. M. Merzafar; 10 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 2 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 125 cwts. sewri cotton seed, H. Shamji; 9 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 39 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 4 bales wool, H. Chognal.

FOR MANCHESTER

SCINDIA (s) 16 bales cotton yarn, K. Nixon and Co.; 40 cwts. old rubber A. Meyer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 199 cwts. teel seed 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,250 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SCINDIA (s) 128 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF GLASGOW (s) 1,100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

COMMERCIAL.—(Continued.)

Hamburg:—9 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.

Genoa:—12 l.s., 13 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—9 l.s., 10 s.c., ready; 9-6 l.s., 10-6 s.c., forward.

Trieste and Venice:—15 l.s., 16 s.c., ready; 14 l.s., 15 s.c., forward.

London:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,159Bales
Wheat	6,593 Cwts.
Linseed	6,990 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,105 „
Gingellyseed	188 „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	708 „
Castorseed	1,792 „
Rice	877 „
Myrabolams	241 „
Cottonseed	11,589 „
Mowraseed	2,015 „
Gram	277 „
Jowar	37,025 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	455 „

CITY OF GLASGOW (s) 1,500 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 8 bales sheep skins, 24 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 6 cases cotton curtains, D. J. Bhumgara; 21 cwts. cardamoms, G. Suchedina and Co.; 20 cwts. bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 20 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 6 cwts. mica, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMS-BERGEN (s) 1,000 cwts. rape seed, John Fachiri; 18,000 linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

SUSQUEHANNA (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

RINALDO (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, H. Magan-lal; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

HIDALGO (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

SUTTON-HALL (s) 350 tons, manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUNFELS (s) 440 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 105 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR BREMEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 233 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA

FIRENZE (s) 1,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

MARIENBAD (s) 150 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

MARIENBAD (s) 100 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 2,076 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 3 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 900 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 46 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

RANGOON MARU (s) 75 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

RANGOON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

RANGOON MARU (s) 28 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

HIMALAYA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham.

HIMALAYA (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 150 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. CITY OF GLASGOW from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co.—399 bales 31? cases cotton yarn, 2,477 cases 1,439 bales 2 trusses cotton goods, 60 cases 68 bales 3 trusses woollen goods, 28 cases 26 bales 2 trusses cotton and woollen goods, 1 case cotton, 1 case artificial silk, 3 cases cotton and silk goods, 4 bales linen yarn, 15 cases linen goods, 45 cases linen and cotton goods, 72 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 131 casks tiles, 800 casks china clay, 5 cases glass bottles, 331 cases window glass, 330 hogsheads ale, 85 cases beer, 275 cases spirits, 95 cases wine, 644 cases 3 casks 6 packages 3 hogsheads whisky, 38 pieces copper sheets, 194 drums oil, 20 drums solidified oil, 30 drums 33 barrels 167 cases lubricating oil, 50 drums 1,608 kegs paint, 90 cases colour, 233 bales 5 cases paper, 50 bales old newspapers, 21 runlets coal pitch, 22 runlets coal tar, 102 cases 3 boxes biscuits, 331 cases 6 bundles 632 boxes soap, 110 barrels 15 casks tallow.

S. S. DANDOLO from Venice, Agents Venice S. N. Co.—342 cases cotton goods, 39 bales cotton yarn, 38 cases mixed tissues, 25 bales cotton, 1 case silk goods, 2 cases woollen goods, 2 bales hemp tissues, 77 cases hemp twine, 43 cases 23 bales spun waste silk, 300 kegs cement, 404 cases 7 casks 88 kegs aniline, 160 kegs earth colour, 1 case metal watches, 650 bags 50 barrels sulphur, 10 cases glass rings, 159 cases glass bangles, 19 bags seeds, 4 bales paper.

S. S. MARIENBAD from Trieste, Agents A. L. S. N. Co.—456 cases 24 bales 1 package cotton goods, 55 bales cotton, 101 bales 33 cases cotton yarn, 1 case artificial silk, 3 cases tassel silk, 105 cases silk waste yarn, 11 cases half silk goods, 13 cases 13 bales cotton and woollen goods, 25 cases woollen goods, 19 cases 6 bales wool, 181 barrels cement, 25 cases tobacco, 2 cases cigarettes, 41 cases aniline, 41 bags gum arabic, 2 cases fresh dates, 73 bags 100 cases grapes, 1 case horns, 16 bundles skins, 6 bundles camel hides, 1 case tortoise nails, 12 cases raw ivory, 42 cases glass rings, 19 cases glass beads, 2,508 cases glass bangles, 223 cases lamp glass, 110 cases hollow glass, 927 cases 100 barrels iron nails, 1 package wine, 1 case essential oil, 1 barrel olive oil, 1 bale cognac, 1 case specie, 1 parcel gold coins, 4 cases copper sheets, 100 cases sugar, 202 cases soap, 1,232 bales 142 cases paper.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN FEROZPUR.

RETIRED CIVILIAN'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

The Punjab Government Press Note says that Mr. E. B. Francis, I. C. S., retired, has made a further gift of Rs. 8,000 for the promotion of co-operative societies in the Ferozpur district.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in accepting the donation has conveyed to Mr. Francis his cordial thanks and his appreciation of the generous and practical manner in which he is assisting the zemindars of his old district.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony of Cummro Jaffer Suleman Musafarkhana by Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of Police, Elphinstone Bridge Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Home mail steamer due.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding,

July 23.

535. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 24th and Saturday 25th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

536. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1913-14 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LOCKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. J. E. Needham of Pawai Road, has reported to the police that some one entered his dressing room on Tuesday night through an open window, and stole jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 800. Property of the value of Rs. 146 was subsequently recovered by the police from the compound.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—Two black buck by his Excellency Lord Willingdon Governor of Bombay, One four-horned antelope by Mr. A. G. Rodgers, Bombay, one panther cub by Mr. H. W. Staite, Divisional Forest Officer, Dhulia, one hyæna by Mr. E. C. Gibson I. C. S., Berar and one panther cub by Mr. R. W. Thomson, Bombay.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, out of a total mortality of 87 from all causes. Both the plague attacks were reported from Byculla. There was also reported one attack of cholera. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 80 and on that of 1912, 118. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catcher on Tuesday was 1,670, out of which 7 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward sent 3 of these latter, C Ward 1, E Ward 2 and F Ward 1, while the A, D, and G Ward did not send any.

FLOATING FEAST FALATITY IN MYSORE

A Bangalore correspondent writes, under date the 15th instant:—

Telegraphic intimation was received late last night in Bangalore that at the "teppotsavam" floating festival of Sri Nanjundeswara Swami on the Kapila at Nanjangud, 14 miles beyond Mysore terminus of M. S. M. Railway, the car with all its contents, both divine and human, was washed away by sudden floods that appeared in the river, and drowned in a whirlpool. The sad event occurred on Sunday last, 25 men are reported to have lost their lives. With considerable difficulty the idol was fished out on Monday. The extent of loss of property is not yet known.

Mr. N. Subba Rao, B.A., Sub-Divisional officer, Nanjangad, who was in Bangalore at the time, hurried to the scene of occurrence immediately. This is the first catastrophe of the kind at a sacred festival when the idol was temporarily lost in water

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IGNORANT COCAINE SMUGGLER.

ITALIAN YOUTH SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Gough charged G. Gambara, a young man of 22, second steward of the S. S. Ferenzi, with importing and selling 32,438 grains of cocaine worth Rs. 8,400. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution, was that Superintendent Potts, receiving information from a Mohammedan named Ismail, sent for one of his clerks, Khan by name, on Monday, and disguising him as a khoja and with marked money sent him aboard the boat. An appointment was made for the next day and Khan went aboard at 3 p.m., when the accused saw the money he took Khan into the cabin, where three bundles, one under the other were strapped round his body, the bundles nestling in the small of the back. Rs. 330 of marked money was handed over. The accused wanted to detain him, but Khan insisted on going, when a fat man came and threatened him with his fist-others collected, the fat man bit him on the shoulder, and a woman grasped him by the elbow and nearly tilted him over the stairs. He shouted for assistance when Mr. Clarke, a preventive officer, came aboard, followed shortly after by Messrs. Rice and Potts, who were lying in wait, and the accused was arrested.

The accused made a statement, in the course of which he said that he brought the cocaine, which was given to him by a man named Benedette, a man he had seen only twice, from Genoa. He sold it to Khan on a contract made with the informer, Ismail. He was paid no money by Khan, and he admitted that he tied the packages around Khan. He had agreed to sell the cocaine at the rate of £22 sterling for 2/27 lbs. He had brought the cocaine out for the informer, and the first time Ismail came aboard he wanted to sell it, but afterwards, thinking it dangerous, decided to take it back. Ismail, however, pressed him and he succumbed to the temptation. He didn't know that smuggling cocaine was such a serious offence; he thought it was like smuggling silk into Italy, which everybody did. It was because Khan had the money in his hands that his comrades took him for a thief. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Nariman pressed on his Worship the considerations of the accused's extreme youth of his being a tool in the hands of designing persons, of his connections, and of his ignorance of smuggling cocaine being such a serious offence.

His Worship said that although he gave consideration to the youth of the accused, there were people, who wanted to get cocaine into the country, and he had a duty to perform. He took into consideration also the ignorance of the accused as to the seriousness of the offence. He sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICEMAN'S BRAVERY.

AWARDED HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police yesterday, performed the ceremony of presenting the Royal Humane Society's Medal to Govind Bhikoo, Police Constable No. 998 D., for his bravery in saving a life. Among the Police officers present were Messrs. Griffith and Harker, Deputy Commissioners of Police.

Mr. Edwardes in making the presentation said: Officers and men of the Bombay Police Force, I have summoned this parade to-day for the purpose of presenting to Constable Govind Bhikoo of the D. Division the medal and certificate awarded to him by the Royal Humane Society of England for his gallantry in saving a drowning man on the 18th January last. I will briefly recapitulate the circumstances. Govind Bhikoo was walking up Walkeshwar Road on the date mentioned to attend the evening parade at the Walkeshwar Chowkie, when he saw a man struggling in the sea. He at once took off his tunic jumped over the parapet wall at the side of the road and swam out to the rescue of the drowning man. He succeeded in seizing him before he went down for the third time and brought him ashore in an unconscious condition. On reaching land Govind Bhikoo, who has passed in "First Aid," gave the man artificial respiration; but finding that he was sinking he hailed a Victoria and took him to the J. J. Hospital. Govind Bhikoo had to swim about 150 yards into deep water for the tide was high at the time, and this fact coupled with other circumstances rendered his action a most plucky one. To you, Govind Bhikoo I offer my heartiest congratulations on this well-merited reward and in pinning this medal to your tunic I congratulate you still more warmly upon the gallantry, which you displayed. On behalf of the City Police Force I assure you that we are proud of the distinction which you have earned from the Royal Humane Society. (Applause).

BODY EXHUMED.

Mr. H.P.T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Krishnabai, aged about 30, residing at Prabhadevi.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased died in her house on the 12th instant and was buried in the Chandanwadi cemetery the next day. On Friday last, Superintendent Coxen received an anonymous letter in which it was alleged that the death of the deceased was not due to natural causes, but that she had been murdered by a man who resided as a boarder in the same house that the deceased lived in. Mr. Coxen having obtained orders from Mr. Lattey the Acting Coroner, had the body exhumed on Tuesday evening, and removed to the Morgue, where the body of the deceased was identified by her son Krishna, a boy of 17, who said he heard that the deceased died of fever and he had believed it.

The enquiry was adjourned.

ELECTROCUTED,

JURY'S VERDICT IN WALKESHWAR FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday the adjourned enquiry touching the death of Kedarnath Vishvanath, aged about 40, who was killed on the 17th instant at Walkeshwar by coming in contact with a telephone wire that had broken and touched the "live" main of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. Mr. Tennant (of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors), appeared for the B. E. S. & T. Co., and Mr. Baker (of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors), appeared for the Bombay Telephone Co.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electric Inspector to Government, deposed that in consequence of information given to him in his office by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, that a horse and a man had been killed on the Walkeshwar Road, he went to the spot with Mr. Monteath. When he arrived there he found the deceased lying on his back on the side of the road, on a coil or two of telephone wire, and on a line with him on the other side of the road was lying a horse. The wire was hanging to a branch of a tree, having broken away from the insulator at both ends. It was a wire which crossed over a lighting main, belonging to the B. E. S. and T. Co., and it had touched the live-main, and at the time was in contact with it. The telephone wire was fixed to a bungalow at one end and to a tree in the Government House grounds at the other. Both insulators were above the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s main wire. There were five B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wires vertically above one another. The top wire was connected to earth. The next three were "live" wires and the bottom wire was at earth potential. The top and bottom were guard wires. Witness tested the top wire and found it was connected to earth. If the telephone wire fell on the ground wire, it would not be "live." The telephone wire was "live" because the short end, instead of falling on the ground wire, hung from a tree on to the live wire. It was an extraordinary occurance that the telephone wire should touch the "live" wire, and not the guard wire. If it had touched the guard wire as well as the "live" wire, it would have been harmless It was safe for the telephone wire to be above the "live" main wire in the ordinary course, if the tine was guarded and the telephone construction was sound. It was not at all a good practice to fix telephone wires to trees. Witness did not say that in consequence of this accident alone. The telephone wire was phosphos-bronze, and it was safe to use that kind of wire.

Questioned by Mr. Baker, the witness said there were two telephone wires on the same spars. The other remained in position, and was not particularly slack. The insulator on the tree was approximately twenty-four or twenty-five feet from the ground and was on a branch and not particularly close to the ground. The branch was about nine inches thick. A pole need not be nearly as thick as the branch, but it would be made of iron. The oscillation on an iron pole would be practically nil. If a pole was put inside the Government House compound, the wire would still have crossed the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wires. Witness thought very probably the wire broke because of the oscillation of the branch, and the fact of the second wire not breaking might be due to its not being at as big a tension, or there might be a flaw in the wire which broke. It would be an extraordinary coincidence for there to be a flaw at both ends of the wire. The second wire which did not break was not unusually slack. The difference of an inch or two in sag would make considerable difference. He could not say if the wire was too tightly strung. It might have broken after three-and-a-half years owing to the effect of the atmosphere. It was impossible merely by examination to say if a wire had deteriorated. He had never come across Government telegraph wires hung on trees. It would be against their principles. The wire might have broken even if it had been attached to a pole. If there had been a pole the wire would probably have been under the B. E. S. and Co.'s wires. If the wire had had to pass over the pole it would have been the same height as the insulators on the tree. If the pole was that height the wire would very likely have caught in the tree.

Examined by Mr. Tennant, witness said the wire had since been replaced under the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wires. It was a pretty long span from the insulators on the tree to the insulators on the house, and the wire had travelled at a very acute angle over the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wires, and after passing the insulators on the tree passed through small branches and leaves. If it had not been for that the wire would probably have fallen clean. Of the insulators on the tree, one was on the Government House side of the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wire, and the other on the road side. Witness believed the one on the road side broke, so that if it had not been for the branches and leaves it must have fallen clean. The B. E. S. and T. Co.'s wires were put up with the sanction of Government. Witness tested only the top-guard wire, and that was in perfect order.

Mr. W. D. Foskett described the process he used in, making all the wires dead, and said he could not say the cause of the break of the wire, but it broke at both ends. The branches the wires passed through might have broken them. Witness could not say if there was any flaw in the wire.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the death of Kedarnath Vishvanath was caused by electric shock, the result of coming in contact with a broken telephone wire which was in contact with a "live" wire of the B. E. S. and T. Co.'s, and that the breaking of the wire was contributed to by its being attached to a tree which, swaying in a high wind, caused special tension in the wire.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE.

Gala Nights have become quite the thing at the Gaiety Theatre and the management seems to endeavour each week to surpass the preceding one, and generally manage to hit the mark. This week we have quite a change in the personnel of the programme, the star turn being Miss Rosa Roma, the gifted Gipsy Violinist. The music-hall of to-day and the music hall of twenty years ago are entirely dissimilar and instead of the rowdy old songs and audiences we have now an audience that sits and listens, and applauds turns, that years ago would have been shouted the change being chiefly due to artistes of Miss Roma's type. Refined acts such as these tend to uplift the moral tone of the Hall, and afford amusement and entertainment to tired workers. Miss Rosa Roma is a true Bohemian, having been born in gipsy encampment in Germany, and she has toured the whole world with exceptional success since her introduction to musical life.

She is supported on the programme by the clever wire comedy performers, the two Philmers, who created such a sensation at Home on their first appearance on the Stoll Tour. They are marvels on the wire, and whilst one partner provides the excitement with his skill, the other gives the audience brilliant flashes of humour. During their tour in Australia they met with a most enthusiastic reception at every theatre.

Cleo Peel, a refined and stylish comedienne, has a bunch of great chorus songs ones that will just suit the boys on Gala Night, and she should be a hit at once.

Pictures are always popular when carefully selected, and it is generally admitted that the big films here have been very good indeed for some time past. "The Lure of London," the star film to-night, is one of those full thrilling dramas that appeal to all classes and should make the programme go with a swing. We have also the Wells and Bells fight, the exclusive rights of which film are secured to the Gaiety, those who enjoy a sporting film should not miss this fine picture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

The forty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on Thursday, the 6th August, when the Directors will submit the following statement of the assets and liabilities and of the profit and loss account as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last:—

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 9,67,213-13-5; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 6,75,036-4-8; making together Rs. 16,42,250-2-1; which they have decided to apply as under:—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000-0-0; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,00,000-0-0; Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund, Rs. 65,000-0-0; Carried forward, Rs. 4,27,250-2-1; total Rs. 16,42,250-2-1.

The disturbed credit conditions referred to in the report for the half-year ending 31st December last continued to affect business during the earlier months of the past half-year and restricted the demand for accommodation. The highest Bank rate was six per cent. at which it stood from 15th January until 21st May, the average for the half-year being 5.52 per cent.

A favourable opportunity having presented itself of acquiring the property known as Remington buildings at the corner of Apollo Street and Elphinstone Circle, the Directors decided to purchase it with a view to providing extended office accommodation for the Bank's Head Office.

Mr. Meyer Nissim was re-appointed a Director under the provisions of Section 29 of the Presidency Bank's Act and Sir Charles H. Armstrong resigned his seat on the Board on his departure from India.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas and Mr. Meyer Nissim, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. In connection with the election of Auditors the Directors will suggest to the shareholders at the annual meeting that the words "and deposited by constituents for safe custody" which appear in the auditors' report should in future be omitted, the object being to relieve the auditors of the work of examining the securities deposited for safe custody which occupies a disproportionate amount of their time and is not part of the ordinary duties of Auditors, and also to permit of them devoting more attention to duties which more properly belong to them.

Haji Mirza Abulkasim, Persian Professor Aligarh College, entertained the leading European, Hindu, Moslem, Parsi and Christian gentlemen at a garden party on 21st July at the Grand Hotel, Simla, in honour of the coronation of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. The guests numbered over one hundred, amongst others were present His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala with staff, consuls general for France and Japan, the Afghan Envoy, Nawab Zulfiqar Alikhan, the Hon. Sardar Daljitsing, Sardar, Jogindar Singr Sardar Jasjitsingh, Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhushkhan. Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Bill. The party was a grand success.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GUNNERS' BAD SHOOTING.

DRAW WITH MEDICALS (0-0).

Yesterday's game between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Grant Medical College resulted in a pointless draw. The play was an illustration of the weakness of the R. G. A forwards in front of the goal. They did, with the exception of a few flashes by the Medical line, almost all the pressing during the hour, and the entire play scarcely produced one decent shot, and Hildreth had hi-charge only once in jeopardy, when he fell and sent out the ball that was rolling into the goal over the line at the expense of a corner. Powell, Capt. Roche and O'Keefe were the chief offenders. When well within the penalty area they dribbled and dodged and passed—did everything but shoot.

The game was, to begin with too one-sided to be interesting, and even the pleasure of seeing a strong team display its gallery tricks when pitted against a weak one was denied the fairly large gathering of spectators who watched the game. The veteran Thompson was the only one on the Gunners' team who kept up consistent form during the evening, and it was not his fault that his forwards did not score, for he gave them opening after opening. Llewlyn was good at times, and his ability to shoot might be better utilised in an inside position.

Hildreth and Wadia, who played back, Doyle, Sheik and Sweeny all did well. The forwards occasionally got away, but never looked dangerous.

The following were the teams:—

R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Roach and Cowan, backs; Warren, Thompson and Holden, halves; Spain, Powell, Capt. Roche, O'Keefe and Llewlyn, forwards.

Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Wadia and Doyle, backs; Sheik, Sweeny and Wylde, halves; Baluch, Hakim, Cahill, Hendricks and Evans, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	8	8	0	0	32	2	16
Bombay Athletic	9	4	3	2	12	8	10
Bombay Gymkhana	8	5	2	1	14	5	11
R. G. A., Bombay	9	2	3	4	8	14	8
Grant Medicals	10	1	4	5	3	18	7
G. I. P. Ry. Athletic	9	2	4	3	5	11	7
Hornets	9	1	7	1	2	18	3

SECOND DIVISION.

G. I. P. ATHLETIC (5) BEAT RANGERS (0).

The G. I. P. on the Oval, yesterday beat the Rangers by five goals without a response.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	8	6	0	2	29	4	14
Y. M. C. A.	8	7	1	0	14	4	14
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	9	6	1	2	21	6	14
Instituto Luso-Indiano.	6	3	3	0	11	9	6
Customs Athletic Club	9	1	6	2	10	23	4
Telegraph R. Club	9	1	6	2	5	15	4
Rangers	9	0	7	2	3	32	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, which were held on Wednesday on the Marine Lines Maidan, were witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. There were fairly full entries and the several items were keenly competed for. The Ball and Chatty Race provided great merriment, the ladies succeeding in hitting the chatties only after repeated failures.

The results:—

Tent Pegging with Swords:—(1) Baird and (2) Wallace.

Tilting the Ring, Ladies:—(1) Mrs. Macausland and (2) Mrs. Saxby.

Half Section Jumping:—(1) Baird and Hughes; (2) Wallace and Jung.

Musical Chairs:—Chairs will be placed in a circle round the band. Competitors will canter round till the music stops, then dismount and sit in chairs. Competitors not cantering will be disqualified:—(1) Baird (2) Saville.

Scurry, Handicap:—(1) Main; (2) Robinson; (3) Hodgson.

Ball and Chatty Race:—(Ladies nomination). Ladies will stand opposite a line of chatties, one to each lady, their partners (mounted) behind them. On the signal to start men will ride over a small jump to a heap of polo balls each man bringing back six, which, after dismounting, he will hand one by one to his partner to throw at the chatties. If the lady fails to break the chatty her partner may ride off for a fresh supply. For safety a line will be drawn a short distance from the ladies and anyone crossing this line on horseback will be disqualified:—Jung and Mrs. Smidt.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Calcutta share market to-day showed rates quite steady business hours being divided between jute and coal. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhuskajuri 18; Economi 15 3/4; Kuardi 13 and 13 1/4; South Govindpore 9 5/8; Union 12 3/8.

Jute,—Albion (pref) 114; Kanknerrah (ord) 183; Kamarhatty (ord) 116; Standard (pref) 104.

ETHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 21.

The Government of India intend shortly to address the Secretary of State on the question of the appointment of a director of the Ethnological Institute and also to ask him to elect a suitable man for the appointment.

BANGALORE RACES.

LAST DAY.

A SENSATIONAL RACE.

ALL DISQUALIFIED BUT ONE.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 22.

The fourth and final day's races came off in fair weather, the going being an improvement on Monday. The fields were of average size and favourites had only a fairly good time of it.

CANTONMENT PLATE.—7 Furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's MASTER PRIAM, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1

Maharajah of Mysore's LADY SIM, 8-7, Kaikooshroo 2*

Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's WINNIE R., 8-7, Southall 2*

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Molly D. 7-12.

Betting:—1½ to 1 against Master Priam, 1¾ to 1 against Molly D., 3½ to 1 against Lady Sim, 4 to 1 Winnie R.

Ramshaw the trainer of Winnie R. objected that all the ponies except Winnie R. carried wrong weights. The Bookmakers did not pay out pending the Stewards' decision.

Won by ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 34 3/5 secs.

STEWARDS' PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's UTE, 9-12, Southall 1

Mr. A. Sattar's VITULOS, 8-2, Ferguson 2

Maharajah of Mysore's EUSTACE, 6-12, Purtoosingh 3

Also Ran:—Bambra 7-0, Jorrocks 6-12, Highwood 6-7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Ute, 3 to 1 against Vitulos, fives Eustace and Bambra, tens the rest.

Won by a short head—1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

CLUB PLATE.—7½ Furlongs.

Capt. A. C. Ross's D. S. O., 7-12, Melsom 1

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's COWSLIP, 8-2, Pratt 2

Col. Aubrey Jones's R. G., 8-13, Kaikooshroo 3

Also Ran:—Ismailia 9-0, Seeta 7-4.

Betting:—1½ to 1 against R. G., twos D. S. O., threes Seeta, fives Ismailia, sixes Cowslip.

Won by a head—neck.

Time:—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.

STAND PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Col. Desaraj Urs' CORNALLA, 8-7, Melsom 1

Mr. Priestley's KATHAROS, 10-0, Southall 2

Mr. Gool Mahomed Saith's KOHINOOR, 6-5, Harrison 3

Also Ran:—Woonara 8-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Katharos, 3 to 1 against Cornalla and Woonara, 8 to 1 Kohinoor.

Won by half a length—6 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

JULY PLATE.—Distance R. C.

Col. Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWN, 8-12, Melsom 1

Mr. A. Sattar's VAVASOR, 8-4, Kaikooshroo 2

Kour Sahib of Patiala's MIL, 8-9, Pratt 3

Also Ran:—Glendook 8-13, Little Speed 8-6, Sophocles 8-2.

Betting:—Evens Vavasor, fours Mil, sixes Glendook, Five Crown and Little Speed, tens Sophocles.

Won by two lengths—half length.

Time:—2 mins. 8 2/5 secs.

At this stage the Stewards decided that all ponies except Winnie R. were disqualified for carrying wrong weights in the Cantonment Plate, so the race went to Winnie R.

HORSE SELLING PLATE.—5 Furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's LORD ROBERTS, 7-13, Kaikooshroo 1

Mr. W. Butler's I. E., 8-0, Southall 2

Col. Desaraj Ur's CHESTNUT PARK, 7-4, Melsom 3

Also Ran.—Kismet II 8-5, Transmigration 8-5.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Lord Roberts, 2 to 1 against I. E., sixes Kismet II, eights Transmigration and Chestnut Park.

Won by a length—half length.

Time:—1 min. 4 3/5 secs.

Mrs. C. Sykes then presented the cups won during the meeting.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A meeting of the entertainment committee appointed by a public meeting of Mahomedans to entertain and present with an address the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy in connection with the honour of the Shrievalty having been conferred upon him, was held on Tuesday evening in the offices of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, when it was announced that over Rs. 12,200 had been collected by the committee.

The committee unanimously resolved to give an entertainment to Mr. Chinoy and also to present him with an address.

Mr. Chinoy was approached yesterday in this matter by members of the Committee, but he declined the invitation, and appealed to the committee not to spend the money on entertainment, but to devote the sum collected to awarding scholarships to Mahomedan boys.

COIMBATORE MONSOON RACES.

GOOD SPORT PROMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, July 21.

The monsoon races at Coimbatore will be held this year on the 28th, 30th instant and on the 1st August. From what is known the races are likely to attract a large gathering this year and entries are very satisfactory. Great credit is due to Mr. Wilson, Hon. Secretary, who has spared no pains to make it attractive.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

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Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes :—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co,

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor ease oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 11
Quarterly	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	Rs. 16
Quarterly	Rs. 9

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL

THE

CATCH OF THE SEASON.

12 H. P. ROVER.

"The Most popular Car in England to-day."
"The Best that British Workmanship can produce."

"Moderate in Cost. Economic in upkeep."
"Silent, Flexible and Sweet-running."
"Built on graceful lines, one can hardly hear it running."

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Brigadier General W. G. Hamilton D.S.O., commanding the Southern Brigade will visit Madras on a tour of inspection on Monday the 27th instant, and will stay here until 30th instant.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 23, 1914.

THE COUNTRY AND THE KING.

It is a matter for regret, we think, that the Liberal organs and the Liberal party generally should have assumed so suspicious an attitude towards his Majesty's action in calling the Conference, and the terms of the speech with which he opened the proceedings. It may be that it would have been better if the King had left the Conference to its deliberations without a preliminary exhortation, but there is surely nothing in the speech to indicate for a moment that his Majesty has departed from the Constitutional rule which requires that the Sovereign should be outside and above parties. It may be true that the cry of civil war is a Unionist party cry, but this does not prevent it from being also a singularly ugly fact. As we pointed out yesterday his Majesty's intervention merely carries a step further the efforts at compromise that have been in progress, with the approval of all parties for the past few months. The suggestion that the King spoke of the Unionists as "we" seems to us to be justified by nothing in the speech, a careful perusal of which fails to reveal anything in the nature of a departure from a strictly impartial attitude. It is all very well to talk of the liberties of the people, but it is hardly reasonable to expect the most constitutionally-minded monarch in the world,—as we believe King George to be,—to refrain from intervention to effect a mutual agreement, when his country and his subjects are faced with the crisis that is impending in Ireland.

It will be time enough to accuse the King of bias, and to talk of the betrayal of Parliament and the people's liberties, when the Conference endeavours to force a compromise distasteful to the Liberals and Nationalists upon an unwilling Parliament,—and that, as we said yesterday, is never likely to happen. Already the King has expressed his annoyance at the suggestion that he would withhold his assent to the Home Rule Bill under any circumstances, and it is ungenerous, we think, to assume that his Majesty is likely to depart from a strictly constitutional attitude. The King is Sovereign of all the people, and though it is his duty to assent to the will of the majority, he is constitutionally entitled, so long as he expresses no opinion on the one side or the other, to do all he can to bring the opposing sides together in any matter which threatens, even remotely, to lead to a condition of resistance to the law in any part of his Dominions. We reprobate as strongly as anyone the attitude taken up by Sir Edward Carson and the leaders of the Opposition. It is wrong and it is opposed to all ideas of social order and constitutional government. Its example and effect, both in England and throughout the Empire, and in India especially, may be most unfortunate and it will surely one day recoil upon its authors. But, it has been allowed to continue, and the Liberal party have already accepted the idea of compromise. The King, therefore, is surely only interpreting the sense of the expressions of opinion uttered on all sides in more than one debate in the House of Commons, in endeavouring to bring about a compromise. Moreover he is following the traditions of British Liberalism in the spirit which pacified in the past Canada and South Africa.

It is not likely that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, much less Mr. Redmond, would go into a conference that was likely to eventuate in the defeat, or partial defeat, of the policy for which they and their party have battled for twenty-eight years, and have eventually brought to a triumphant climax. The object of the Conference is to see whether the Irish Unionists, on the one side, and the Irish Nationalists, on the other, cannot agree, each to waive something, in order that what, at the moment, is obnoxious to one of them cannot be made acceptable, by concessions, not of principle, but of detail. If this cannot be achieved then the Parliament Act must do its work and the Home Rule Bill must become law; and when the moment arrives, in that case, for the Sovereign to set the final seal on the will of Parliament, we think it is assured that King George will not hesitate to do his duty. There is nothing in anything his Majesty has said or done to justify any other assumption, or to justify these comparisons with George III and William IV. Those two monarchs endeavoured to fight and destroy the cabinets whose politics were obnoxious to them, and they made no secret of their own pronounced views. King George has expressed no views. Nobody knows whether he is a Home Ruler or not, and far from opposing his Cabinet, he is co-operating with the Prime Minister, who presumably is acting with the assent of his colleagues. What is there to compare with the political activities of William IV and his father, in this effort of a neutral monarch to bring about peace and conciliation?

THE INDIAN CHAMBER AND THE CURRENCY.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, which has been uniformly distinguished for its practical common sense and for its disinterested efforts to represent the views of the Indian mercantile community to the governing authorities, had an excellent conference with the Indian Finance Minister on Monday last. The Committee of the Bureau is representative of all branches of trades and manufactures. It does not agitate merely for the interests of a particular class. That indeed is the notable feature of its public activities. It has invariably confined itself to the representation of the legitimate grievances of the Indian mercantile community, and has not been slow to remonstrate with the Government on the undue preference with some departments of the State, notably the Railway, have enjoyed, which have worked injuriously to the interests of the indigenous trades and industries. As such it is thoroughly representative. It was only the other day that the preference shown by some of the great railway companies to a few of the most influential exporters of produce was pointed out to the late Chairman of the Railway Board, and it will be in the recollection of the Indian public that their case was so well supported by facts that that authority had had to call a conference at Cawnpore and inquire into the principal grievances which the Indian Chamber had formulated. As a result the system of preference prevailing was condemned, and a fair and impartial method of receiving produce at important stations and despatching them to their destination in the order of priority, was established, which on the whole has worked satisfactorily. It would be possible to point to many other equally important representations made by the Bureau in the interests of the commercial community at large without reference to class interests. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that the influence and representative character of so useful an organisation advocating Indian trade interests, was recognised by the Finance Minister, and that he sat with the committee of the Chamber when visiting Bombay, to hear their grievances and listen to their suggestions. The new departure is greatly to be welcomed and the Government of Lord Hardinge is to be congratulated on the spirit of equal treatment which has now become its general administrative policy. Hence, it is merely stupid to describe as "academic" the well-reasoned representations of the Bureau. There are no members on the Committee who are not men of practical business and sound commonsense, and they are independent enough not slavishly to follow in the wake of other organisations.

The views expounded by the Indian Chamber on Monday last were all of a practical character; specially those on Currency which, of course, are not on all fours with those ventilated by the few disappointed Die-hards, whose specious and fallacious nostrums and *obiter dicta* we have been constrained so often to subject to the searchlight of honest and disinterested criticism. We are glad that on the chief controversial point the Indian Chamber was thoroughly in accord with the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission on Currency. The Committee supported its conclusion that India should be allowed to have free and unrestricted choice as to the currency she would ultimately want. The Committee was but stating the bare truth when it observed that the paper note is yet in many a backward province looked at askance, the money the masses hold dear being the two precious metals. Nobody denies that gold has become recently popular in one or two provinces, say, in the Punjab and Madras. The reasons of such popularity are intelligible. The Madras gentleman who gave his evidence before the Currency Commission observed that, owing to the peculiar marriage usages among the Madras people, investments of what is known as *streedhan* are either in silver or gold, the latter by preference. In the Punjab the enormous wheat trade of the province, specially wheat grown by irrigation, has poured into the hands of the cultivators the gold which the European buyers give them for their own convenience. Here, it is not quite an unqualified choice. Had gold not been laid at the door, as a matter of convenience and transport for the buyers of wheat, there would have been no alternative but silver. So that it is a matter of choice only for the people of the Punjab. And none can blame them if they prefer under present conditions the yellow metal brought to their door instead of the white metal, to which they clung till yesterday. It however, remains to be seen, how long such preference may be shown. But because Punjab and Madras have shown a preference for gold, it does not follow that the rupee currency is not preferred by the people as has been so often fallaciously alleged. But the Diehards would belie their appellation and forget their self-imposed profession, if they declared that the rupee enjoyed the same confidence as of yore; despite the fact of its being inconvertible currency and a token one. To them an inconvertible currency may really serve all the purposes of inland exchange and may not suffer by a feather in purchasing value so long as the commodities they exchange for it are not injurious economically. And who can deny that the rupee enjoys the confidence to-day that it did prior to 1893. To allege the contrary is absolutely remote from truth. Thus, then, so far the Indian Chamber has ably and rationally supported the main conclusion or recommendation that India should choose her own currency. All that they have stated is that in some areas producers have a preference for gold. They have made no sweeping generalisation as some other critics have done. Further, they have suggested that there has been a complaint that rupees are not exchanged for gold. The Chamber quoted the authority of the Madras witness who quoted to the Commission the remarks of the Account-ant-General of that Presidency. Sir William Meyer frankly answered this part of the question, by saying that whatever may have been the case before, it is not so now. That, in fact, gold when demanded for rupees, can be given by all the treasuries, so far as it may be within the means and resources of Government. That is a reasonable reply. We believe we are right in saying that as a larger quantity of gold in the future comes to be demanded by the people, the Government will be prepared to give it to them. Should the demand become general, the last cry of the Diehards will be laid low and their vocation gone. That, however, is an event which does not concern us now. The Government are at present only watching how the policy will work. Ten years' experience will inform them how far the policy may call for modification or revision. Hence the Gold Currency Brotherhood, are crying in the wilderness. The Government remains unmoved, and however they may try to force its hands, their efforts are foredoomed to failure. With the frank recognition of this recommendation, of course, it follows logically that a gold mint under the circumstances is perfectly useless and a costly waste. So, too, with the proposal for a State Bank which is now completely knocked on the head. Though the Government may, perhaps, ask local Governments to make special enquiries, it may be taken for granted that the reply in the main will be in the negative.

On one point only the Finance Minister differed from the Indian Chamber. The latter suggested that the balances should be made available to other than the Presidency banks which may offer substantial security. The Finance Minister pointed out how unwise, if not mischievous also, would it be were the Government to adopt the suggestion. We are entirely in accord with the views of Sir William Meyer. As a matter of fact, even the Exchange banks have declined with thanks the offer to be the direct recipients of the favours of the Finance Member, whenever he has surpluses to lend. It was an error on the part of the Chamber to have made the suggestion, but we understand that opinion among the Committee is divided on this subject. It is very gratifying that, on the whole, the Indian Chamber has so well and intelligently supported, as a body of practical men of business and experience, the principal recommendations of the Commission on the subject of currency. It is perhaps a great blow to the Diehards some of whom have conjured up in their golden imagination the picture of an Indian mercantile public demanding a gold currency. No doubt the wish is father to the thought, but let us assure these disappointed gold curency mongers that the great majority of the Indian mercantile community entertain no such sentiment. There remains the questions of Railway finance and irrigation. These we must deal with separately on an early occasion.

Notes of the Day.

The King and the Crisis.

Since the leading article was written we have received, at a late hour, Reuter's telegram reporting the statement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons. The Premier's declaration that his Majesty has acted throughout in consultation with, and on the advice of, his Ministers acquits the Sovereign of any suspicion of having acted unconstitutionally, or of having favoured either side. Moreover, the fact that the speech to the Conference was submitted first to the Prime Minister, who found in it no cause for offence, and apparently did not question it in any way, is a complete refutation of the ugly insinuations made by certain journals We are glad to receive so soon such full justification for the view we have taken of his Majesty's conduct from the beginning of this grave crisis.

The Bulgarian Frontier.

The Bulgarian demand for an international inquiry into certain incidents that recently took place on the Bulgaro-Roumanian frontier shows that the Bulgarian Government is not satisfied with the nomination by the Roumanian Minister of War of a Commission for the purpose of threshing out, in conjunction with the Bulgarian Commission, unsettled questions with regard to the frontier. According to "The Near East" of July 3rd, the Bulgarian churches at Bazaijik have been seized by the Roumanian ecclesiastical authorities. At the same town, it is said, a Bulgarian school for children has been transformed by the Roumanians into military barracks. The investigation of these incidents, however, is but a part of the larger question of the delimitation of the frontier.

The Komagata Situation.

The Japanese Government's instructions to the Japanese Counsel at Vancouver, in the event of the Komagata Maru being forcibly seized by the Canadian authorities, indicate Japan's desire to avoid complications, although the Japanese view with strong disfavour the Canadian immigration policy. So far as the Hindus on the Komagata are concerned, they have an additional aggravation in the fact that his Majesty's Asiastic subjects are not even placed on a level with other Asiatics. They complain, that, whereas there is a special arrangement with Japan that immigrants from that country are to be admitted up to the limit of 400 annually, and whereas Chinese are admitted without any other check than a poll-tax of 500 dollars, the avowed intention is to keep out Indians altogether.

The Monsoon.

The many showers on Tuesday gave a good deal of rain during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, for though none of them were very long drawn out, they were very violent while they lasted. It is showers such as these,—storms in miniature would perhaps describe them better, for the copious deluges were accompanied by high winds,—which cause floods in Bombay. So much rain falls in such a short time that the storm water drains are unable to carry it away, and each short downpour on Tuesday was followed by floods, which fortunately, were only of a temporary nature, the water draining off within a very short time of the rain ceasing. The rainfall is still a good deal in defect, for up to yesterday morning the total fall was only 25.77, whereas the average up to that date is 38.72. Last year on the same date the fall registered was 54.82, but June and July, 1913, were abnormally rainy months.

Sixty Weeks' Water Supply.

Although we are only yet half way through the rainy season, and in Bombay we have not had anything like the average fall of rain, most of the lakes from which the City draws its water supply are full to overflowing and the total quantity of water in stock is equivalent to more than a year's supply. On Saturday, July 18th, the total quantity of water in the lakes was 22,909 million gallons, and as the weekly consumption, including evaporation, leakage, etc., is 379 million gallons, this total is equal to a full sixty week's supply. The Tansa Lake which itself holds a 49 weeks' supply for the City when full, has been overflowing since July 7th. When the duplication of the main from Tansa, and the dam there is deepened, all the water which now runs to waste will be diverted into the mains and sent into the City to give a fuller and more continuous supply. The fact that in three weeks during which the rainfall has been more or less negligible the quantity of water in the lakes has increased by 6.177 million gallons proves that there will be plenty of water to feed the duplicated main when it is finished even in years when the monsoon is only a moderate one.

Bombay Corporation Loan.

That the credit of the Bombay Corporation is particularly good is proved by the result of the tenders for the four per cent. debenture loan of 41 lakhs of rupees which closed at noon yesterday. The loan was divided into two parts, one half of it being repayable in forty and the other in sixty years, and the money is to pay for the Tansa water main duplication scheme. Only 41 lakhs was asked for, and this was subscribed three times over, tenders being received altogether for over a crore,—Rs. 1,32,75,000 to be precise. The rate of tenders, too, must be regarded as good, the average for both loans being Rs. 100-3-9. Public loans have long been regarded as "gilt-edged," and there are none more so than Corporation stock,—a fact which the people of Bombay who have money to lend appear to fully appreciate.

A New Musafarkhana.

The new musafarkhana in Elphinstone Bridge Road, which is to be opened to-day by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police and President of the Haj Committee, is an institution to be managed by the Trustees of Cummo Jaffer Suleman's Musafarkhana Trust Funds. The Trust had a musafarkhana in Frere Road, but this had to be given up in consequence of the new Alexandra Dock scheme. To compensate the Trustees for the loss of their old building the Port Trust found and gave them a new site in Elphinstone Bridge Road, and also gave them a lump sum towards the building fund. The new musafarkhana is a comodious and convenient structure. It is intended primarily for the use of Haj pilgrims, and will accommodate several hundred people.

THE KING & THE CONFERENCE.

ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR PEACE

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

COMPLAINTS OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

PREMIER JUSTIFIES THE SOVEREIGN'S PROCEDURE.

EVERYTHING DONE IN CONSULTATION WITH MINISTERS.

In opening the Home Rule Conference the King said that his intervention might be regarded as a new departure, but the exceptional circumstances under which they were brought together justified his action.

His Majesty hoped that the members as trutees for the honour and peace of the Empire, would be patient, earnest and conciliatory in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake.

It is reported that both sides displayed an unyielding attitude at the Conference and there were renewed rumours in the Lobby of an early dissolution.

The ministerialist organs bitterly attacked the King's speech.

After question-time in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Asquith said, that his Majesty had throughout followed the strictest constitutional practice, and had not taken any steps except in consultation with, and on the advice of his Ministers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFY MY ACTION."

LONDON, July 22.

In his speech to the members of the Home Rule Conference the King, after thanking those present for their response to his summons and expressing gratification that the Speaker was to preside, said.

'My intervention may be regarded as a new departure, but the exceptional circumstances under which you are brought together justify my action. For months we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events in Ireland.

THE CRY OF "CIVIL WAR."

The trend has been surely and steady towards an appeal to force. To-day the cry of 'civil war' is on the lips of the most responsible and most sober-minded of my people. It is unthinkable that we should be brought to the brink of a fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment if handled in the spirit of a generous compromise.

ATTACHMENT TO IRELAND

My apprehension in contemplating such a dire calamity is intensified by my feelings of attachment to Ireland and sympathy with her people who have always welcomed me with warm-hearted affection. You represent in one form or other the vast majority of my subjects at Home; you have also deep interest in my Dominions overseas who are scarcely less concerned in a prompt and friendly settlement.

"TRUSTEES FOR THE HONOUR AND PEACE OF ALL."

"I regret you then as trustees for the honour and peace of all. Your responsibilities are indeed great. Time is short. You will, I know, employ it to the fullest advantage and be patient, earnest and conciliatory in view of the magnitude of the interests at stake.

"I pray God, in His infinite wisdom, to guide your deliberations so that they may result in a joy of peace and an honourable settlement."

DISCUSSION IN AMICABLE SPIRIT.

The Conference discussed in an amicable spirit the points at issue; but no definite advance was made towards an agreement.

Over a hundred Liberals met and considered the situation. The meeting urged the Government not to make concessions unacceptable to the Nationalists nor to agree to a settlement involving a dissolution before the Plural Voting Bill is passed.

UNYIELDING ATTITUDE AT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 22.

There were renewed rumours in the Lobby last night that a general election is imminent. The Liberals and the Unionists alike anticipate an early dissolution. It is understood that both sides displayed an unyielding attitude at the Conference.

The "Irish Independent" of Dublin considered that the King's speech at the Conference exposed His Majesty to the suspicion that he had been influenced by the Tory view.

"EXTRAORDINARILY ILL-INSPIRED SPEECH."

The "Daily Chronicle" says: "Yesterday we deprecated the imputations of partisanship of the King, but the extraordinarily ill-inspired speech leaves an impression that the King speaks of the Unionists as 'We'". The journal warns the King not to take George III. as a pattern.

UNPRECEDENTED INTERVENTION OF CROWN.

The "Daily News" says it is impossible to conceal the feeling of mistrust at the formal and unprecedented intervention of the Crown. It is the duty of the Democrats firmly to face the grave facts touching their inviolable liberties.

Both the journals take for granted that the speech is the King's own composition.

A TRANSFER FROM PARLIAMENT TO PALACE.

While emphasising that the Government must share the responsibility for transferring a constitutional struggle from Parliament to the Palace, the speakers at the meeting of the unofficial Liberals, yesterday declared that the Cabinet must accept dismissal rather than consent to dissolution, failing the King's assent to Home Rule.

RUMOUR OF WITHHOLDING OF ROYAL ASSENT.

THE KING GREATLY ANNOYED.

The "Stardard" says a high authority in touch with the Court requests the "Standard" to announce that the King is greatly annoyed at the suggestion that he will withhold the Royal Assent to Home Rule in certain circumstances.

"THE PATRIOT KING."

The heading "The Patriot King" sums up the comment of the Conservative press on the King's speech which is welcomed as lifting the situation on to a higher plane and bringing home the gravity of the crisis to the country.

The headings "King's amazing speech, Liberal concern" voice the uneasiness of the Liberals, who express particular annoyance at the phrase "The cry of civil war is on lips of most responsible and most sober-minded of my people."

The Liberals declare that the talk of civil war is merely a Unionist party-cry.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, interviewed, described the speech as the most extraordinary. He said a part of it might have graced a Unionist M. P's oration.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT PARLIAMENT ACT.

Mr. Thomas Derby, a Labour M.P. said the Conference was a deliberate attempt to defeat the Parliament Act. If himself or other Labourite had used Captain Craig's expressions they would not be honoured guests at the Palace but prisoners at the Old Bailey.

AMENDING BILL TO BE PRESSED THROUGH.

SIX YEARS' LIMIT DISAPPEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

"The Times" learns that if the Conference breaks down the Government intends to press through the Commons the Amending Bill as it was first introduced into the Lords, except that the six years' limit of Ulster's exclusion will disappear.

CONFERENCE RESUMED.

LONDON, July 22.

The Home Rule Conference was resumed to-day. The proceedings lasted one and half hours. The Conference will meet again to-morrow.

THE KING AND THE CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S COMPLETE ANSWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

At the conclusion of the questions in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ponsonby asked if the King's speech at the Home Rule Conference was drawn up on the advice of his Ministers in accordance with custom and precedent. (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Asquith said.—"The speech was sent to me in the ordinary way by the King the day before and I take the whole responsibility for it. (Opposition cheers). The King left it to the discretion of the Conference to determine whether the speech should be published, and the Conference decided unanimously in favour of publication."

Lord Robert Cecil asked whether the summoning of the Conference was an act undertaken by His Majesty on the advice of the Premier.

Mr. Asquith replied.—"His Majesty has throughout this matter followed the strictest constitutional practice. He has not taken any step from the beginning to now except in consultation with and on the advice of his Ministers. (Cheers).

CORONATION OF THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA.

OBSERVANCE OF CEREMONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, July 21.

The Shah was crowned to-day with customary pomp. He went in procession through the streets, took the oath before the Mojliss and prayed in the mosque.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

CONSUL GENERAL ON FUTURE OF PERSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

At the reception in celebration of the coronation of the Shah, the Consul-General Sir Dawood Khan, who had come down from Simla, specially, delivered a speech expressing hearty optimism over the future of Persia and gratitude for sympathy received in India.

He continued: "Now that His Imperial Majesty takes the reins of the Government in his own hands supported by the Houses of Parliament, which are soon to be opened, we are filled with great hopes of successful government and progress of the country. As for the friends and well-wishers of Persia, so far as I can judge from my experience of India, I can assure my countrymen of their good intentions towards Persia, especially of His Excellency Lord Hardinge. When I had an opportunity of a special interview with His Excelcency on certain State affairs I brought to His Excellency's notice that one of the most friendly steps to advance reform in Persia would be to adopt the old policy of non-intervention. His Excellency expressed his complete agreement, the signs of which became soon apparent and, although there were one or two regrettable incidents in the south, that policy was not altered. Whenever I have had a conversation with His Excellency on the subject he was never found disinclined to support that policy. I am deeply grateful to His Excellency. I am sure my countrymen, who always watch the trend of affairs in Persia share my feelings. Persian Gendarmerie under Swedish officers have done their work beyond expectation and the trade routes of the south, by their good work, are in settled conditions. This has made Indian trade with Persia so easy that according to the last customs statistics received by the Consulate a general increase of 32 per cent. over the previous year is shown in trade and this increase is not due to any falling off in the trade of past years but to the genuine enlargement of trade since English and Indian trade in these parts has never decreased but has ever been steadily increasing."

Meetings of Mahomedans at Delhi and Karachi are reported to have congratulated the Shah on his coronation. The one at Delhi passed resolutions urging British assistance for maintaining the independence of Persia.

KOMAGATA PROBLEM SOLVED.

AN ARRANGEMENT EFFECTED.

DEPORTATION AGREED TO.

CANADA PROVIDES FARES AND PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VANCOUVER, July 22.

The Dominion cruiser Rainbow has left for Vancouver with two hundred militiamen, fifty regular troops and two hunderd crew on board.

VANCOUVER, July 22.

The difficulty regarding Indians on board the Komagata Maru has been solved. The Indians have agreed not to offer further resistance to deportation on the Canadian Government's agreeing to pay the fares to the East and fully provision the ship.

The decision followed an ultimatum which if rejected would have meant the forcible seizure of the vessel by the Rainbow which was lying near.

Mr. Borden sent the Minister of Agriculture to Vancouver and the latter agreed to the Hindus' proposals after negotiations which lasted a day.

Ten thousand people assembled at the harbour in expectation of seeing the Rainbow place troops on the Komagata, but they were disappointed.

KIKUYU CONTROVERSY.

CONSULTATION OF ANGLICAN BISHOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The Central Consultative Body of the Anglican Bishops will meet on the 27th inst. to consider the Kikuyu controversy.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLES AND JOCKEYS FOR LIVERPOOL CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 22.

Junior, W. Huxley; Florist, J. Clark; Shogun, Rickaby; Short Grass, Martin; China Cock, Donoghue; Nassau, Moylan; Arda, jockey not named; Willaura, Prout; Vobis, Wing.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

AUSTRALIA WINS KOLAPORE CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SISLEY, July 21.

Australia won the Kolapore Cup with 776, Canada being second with 774.

Other scores:—

Motherland 770, India 747, Guernsey 731.

Corporal Briggs (Kolar Goldfields) with a score of 83 tied for the second place in the Prince of Wales Prize.

HINDU UNIVERSITY AT BENARES.

A CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

Regarding the scheme for the proposed University at Benares a conference with Sir James Meston takes place at Allahabad about the 26th instant when the Maharaja of Darbhan and Sir Harcourt Butler will be present.

EARTHQUAKE AT DIBRUGARH.

SLIGHT DAMAGE DONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, July 20.

Slight damage was done to the cutchery, school and office buildings at Dibrugarh by an earthquake. The direction was north to south.

A COMMUTED SENTENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARISAL, July 21.

Saileshnath Mukerjee writer of the "Questions" letter, sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment in the Barisal conspiracy case, and who helped the Government, was released early this morning, his sentence being commutted to six months' by the Governor in Council.

TSAR AND FRENCH PRESIDENT.

DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

SERIOUS LABOUR DISTURBANCES.

100,000 EMPLOYES STRIKE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The Tsar and President Poincare to-day resumed the prolonged conversation on the foreign matters of French and Russian interest and agreed on a harmonious action in the general European policy of the two countries.

The French and Russian Foreign Ministers conferred simultaneously.

COSSACKS CALLED OUT.

President Poincaré's visit here has been marred by serious Labour disturbances. Over a hundred thousand employees have struck and there have been attacks on the police at whom revolvers have been fired. Numerous arrests have been effected and n the Viborg quarter Cossacks were called out and fired two rounds of blank ammunition, thereby dispersing the crowds. The tramwaymen elsewhere have ejected the passengers and overturned the cars. The political agitators are stirring up long-standing grievances to provoke the crisis. Strikes have also occurred at Moscow, Riga and Saratoff. Cossacks are being rapidly drafted into St. Petersburg.

BUSY DAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

President Poincaré arrived at St. Petersburg from Peterhof in the Imperial yacht. He drove to the Fortress of Peter and Paul and laid the sword on the tomb of Alexander III. He then drove through the streets to the Winter Palace and the French Hospital, strongly guarded by Cossacks. Elaborate precautions had been taken to prevent disturbances by the strikers.

President Poincaré gave a banquet at the French Embassy in the evening and later departed in the Imperial yacht for Peterhof.

SITUATION AT KERMANSHAH.

RUSSIA'S PLEA OF OPEN DOOR FOR TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey replying to a question regarding the situation at Kermanshah said he had called attention of Russia thereto, who had pointed out that in the interests of open door for trade, the Russian Counsul at Kermanshah ought to be instructed to support the Persian Governor-General's measures and keep the road open. Russia had promised to send special instructions.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN NORTH PERSIA.

Referring to the collection of taxes in North Persia Sir Edward Grey said that collections by the Russian Consuls occurred in the case of Russian subjects and those under the protection of Russia. These revenues were deposited in the Russian Bank but accounts were kept. Nothing was taken from the Persian Treasury.

AMENDMENT TO FINANCE BILL.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS ADOPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Rees moved a amendment to the Finance Bill providing that the income received in the United Kingdom from investments in British Possessions be assessable after the deduction of the income-tax paid in any British possession.

Mr. Lloyd George agreed that there was something to be said for the amendment but there were serious difficulties in the way of its adoption. The whole subject should be investigated by the Income-Tax Inquiry Committee.

MENACE TO SHIPPING.

LIGHT-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 21.

The French authorities report that the light-house at Ras Al Bir in the Gulf of Aden has been destroyed by fire.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

HUSBAND AS A WITNESS.

THREATENED PUBLICATION OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July, 22.

M. Caillaux and M. Bourget, a novelist, were witnesses at the trial of Madame Caillaux yesterday. The prisoner sobbed while her husband described the felicity of their married life. M. Caillaux related how he threatened in the presence of his wife to break M. Calmette's jaw for the publication of certain letters and dramatically accused himself for the effect of his words on his wife.

VIOLENT SCENE BETWEEN COUNSEL AND M. CAILLAUX.

M. Caillaux was overcome with emotion and asked that the sitting might be suspended. In the interval he went to the dock and pressed his wife's hand to his lips. On resumption, M. Caillaux defended his political aims. There was a violent scene between counsel and witness when M. Caillaux alluded to the threatened publication of diplomatic documents for the purpose of destroying his reputation.

The hearing was adjourned.

GERMAN WAR LEVY.

IMPERIAL CIGARETTE MONOPOLY TO SUPPLY SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, July 22.

The Government has prepared a Bill creating an Imperial monopoly in the manufacture of cigarettes with a view to atoning for the shortage in the Milliard War Levy.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The American representatives in the Davis Cup will be McLoughlin, Behr and Williams in the Singles and Bundy and McLoughlin in the Doubles.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

SEVERAL WITNESSES GIVE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 22.

Upon the conspiracy case being resumed to-day, Mr. Frank Brewster, again recalled, gave evidence about the handwriting on two post cards one of which (in pencil) was found at the search of Balmokand's house and addressed to Balraj, the other is addressed to Balraj and was intercepted in the post. It is alleged to have been written by Balmokand.

Mr. F. C. Iremonger, officiating Assistant Director C. I. D., deposed to the arrest of Balmokand and the search of his house and effects.

A Dehra Dun press manager deposed that Basanta Kumar Biswas, accused, was an unpaid apprentice in his press for two weeks.

Puran Singh, Chemical Adviser, Dehra Dun said that Hardayal visited him in 1908 and urged witness to assist him in agitating against the Government's Educational policy or to avoid the sin of working for Government.

Witness also said that two sanyasis visited him and on his remonstrating with them for wearing this dress since they were not religious preachers, one of them became a lemonade seller.

The Court here rose for the day.

INDIA'S EXCISE POLICY.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS ON SATURDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of India's excise policy will be laid on the table of the House of Commons on the 25th instant and a debate on the subject will follow. Papers will be published simultaneously in India.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFTS.

POLICE KILL ONE AND WOUND ANOTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 21.

Three thieves were observed by the police at Budapur station making an attempt at stealing from a running train. The police fired and one of the men was killed on the spot, another was wounded and caught and the third ran away.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK MARKETS STILL MARKING TIME."

GLOOMY SHADOWS.

THE ULSTER QUESTION AND CHINA.

There is still little doing in the stock markets in England, the chief drawback to activity being the Ulster question. "Gilt-edged" securities have risen slightly, consols have been what our correspondent calls "cheerful," while Irish and Indian stocks have shown a better tone.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Stock Markets still continue to "mark time." The terrible assassination of the Austrian Heir-Apparent had not any noticeable effect on the Bourses of Europe, not so much on account of want of political influence on the part of the late Archduke, as owing to complete ignorance as to what may be the political effect of his loss and the absolutely apathetic state of markets everywhere. The money market is, on the face of it, favourable to better business and higher prices, but we must not forget that there are hanging over it several prospective issues; notably the great French loan, whose flotation in Paris is bound to reflect on Lombard Street, the Brazil Loan and the China Loan Others there are and some of considerable dimensions.

THE GREAT ADVERSE FACTOR.

Other influences have scarcely improved. There is some uncomfortable talk on the subject of labour in the Home Railway Market, and though the "lifting-up" of prices in Wall Street is supposed to reflect a better feeling regarding the position in Mexico, it seems questionable evidence. Such influence as China has on our markets is not improved by the latest news to which I refer later in my letter, while the Ulster question still hangs over us like a storm cloud. The last is the great adverse factor, and seems to be recognised as such by the majority of those who chronicle the affairs of the Stock Exchange for the public benefit. I have never concealed my opinion that for months Ulster has been the chief drawback to some animation if not activity in the markets, and it has seemed to me strange that people should have so persistently imitated the proverbial ostrich and hidden their heads in the sand.

CONSOLS CHEERFUL.

It is probably due to the plentiousness of money in the market that those high-class securities usually described as "gilt-edged" have given a better account of themselves Rises have not been startling, but we must be thankful for small mercies these days Consols have been what we call "cheerful" these times, while other leading issues to show a better tone have been Irish Stock and India descriptions. The very meagre amount of business that has characterised the Home Railway Market has been chiefly directed to Great Western Stock. Interesting calculations have been made and an excellent traffic for the past half-year is looked for, it being expected that the line will be nearly a quarter of million to the good. The Great Northern is another line that is expected to show a "bumper" traffic aggregate for the half year.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN WALL STREET.

The facts influenced the course of prices in Wall Street, whose cheerful tendency was fully reflected over here, though not accompanied by much genuine business. In the first place, excellent crop reports were issued by the Government, and at the same time the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the National Banks that his department's full resources will be at their disposal for the moving of the crops. The news was timely, for money had been leaving New York rather freely. Although these two influences started the upward movement the apparent cheerfulness was partly artificial, for buying orders reveal a fair number of bears who were obliged to run to cover.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES.

There has been scarcely any business in Canadian Pacifics. The report for the year 1913-14 proves what I have contended, that the natural shrinkage in receipts has been accompanied by adequate saving in working expenditure. After providing for a seven per cent dividend from Railway sources on the ordinary shares, there was a surplus of eighteen million dollars. Canada now depends on her crops, and if they prove as good as anticipated the Dominion should quickly look up again. Grand Trunk issues have been an idle and uninteresting market. Mexican and Argentine Railway issues have fluctuated, while Brazil Rails have suffered to some extent from French selling. There has been scarcely any business in the Mining Market, though the Kaffir Circus looks as though it will respond to the first signs of better times. There has been some good dealing in Canadian gold mining shares, and a little dealing in oil shares.

OMINOUS ARTICLES ON CHINA.

On Monday last certain leading journals of the financial press in Europe came out with ominous articles on China; we were told that the market for Chinese bonds had looked better of late; that this was not surprising in view of the more settled state of the country, and that under Sir Richard Dane the receipts of the Salt Gabelle had surpassed expectations. According to Dr. E. E. Morrison, the Political Adviser to the President, the Gabelle was showing unexpected surpluses. For the first year he estimated 24,000,000 taels. There was a delay in beginning work, but for the seven months remaining of the year 34,000,000 taels were paid into the banks. Then these articles went on to say that the delay in issuing the Quintuple Loan was that China now only wanted £8,000,000 and under the circumstances on better terms. All this sounded ominous reading to those with experience in such matters; in fact, there was a suggestion of tha inspiration that often chracterises articles dealing with even the highest finance.

Little surprise then when two days later the Pekin Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled that Dr. Chen-Chin-Tao had telegraphed from Paris that the bankers concerned with the eight million Quintuple Loan had rejected it on the ground that Chinese bonds for the short term redemption cannot be sold in Europe unless currency reform is included with a new and reliable security in addition to the Salt Gabelle. There is every indication that the present Ascendancy rules with the sword of Damocles over its head, that the revolution has hopelessly impoverished the country, that the local mints are having recourse to all kinds of expedients, and that the outlook is gloomy. Whatever may be said, I see no reason to alter the view I have persistently expressed that China for some time must be one of the dark shadows over the financial world.

COTTON AND COTTON-GROWING.

To those interested in cotton and the growing of cotton there were two interesting speeches delievered at the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture at the Imperial Institute this week. One was by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, the other by Earl Kitchener. Mr. Harcourt pointed out that he was interested not only by his position in the Government, but as a member for a Lancashire constituency. Lancashire had suffered, he said, at times from the scarcity of the raw material and strongly resented efforts to corner the commodity. In times of scarcity they looked to unexpected quarters for their supplies, but strange varieties did not readily become popular. Mr. Harcourt believes that to-day the cleanliness and the quality of Indian cotton had greatly improved. He looks with some alarm at the tendency to grow or manufacture only the finer grades, which naturally commanded the highest prices in the market. They could not compel the whole world to dress in or sleep in finest muslin or lace. Still Mr. Harcourt pointed out that he was not surprised at the temptation to force the finer grades when he saw a sample of Sea Island cotton that had sold at 40d. per lb.

COTTON IN EGYPT.

On Monday, Lord Kitchener presided at the meeting and had much of interest to relate about cotton in Egypt. His Lordship, who referred to the interest he took in cotton growing all over the world, drew a history of the development of cotton in Egypt since the seeds were laid by the first Khedive in 1821. Successful development depends on renewal by purer strains of cotton seeds every seven years; the regulation and improvement of irrigation and drainage; the proper cultivation and manuring of the land and the rotation crops; and an incessant war raged against insect pests. Lord Kitchener gave a striking example of what had been done with eight hundred acres of ground, waste and heavily impregnated with salt. His Lordship also talked of the great importance of opening up a new field for cotton in the Sudan.

THE AMERICAN CROP.

The cotton outlook in America is of course a subject of great interest in other parts of England as well as Lancashire and is no doubt keenly watched by a cotton growing country like India. The latest Government estimate is given as 79.6 per cent. as compared with 74.3 per cent last month and 81.8 per cent. at the same time last year. The statement was better than had been expected, and in the Liverpool and American markets prices dropped pretty sharply. The Government forecast of the acreage is 36,960,000 acres, against 35,622,000 acres twelve months ago, which was later revised at 37,458,000 acres. It is early yet to prophesy, for the next fortnight or so is an important period, and may very materially alter the ultimate result.

LIPTONS LTD.

Interest all over the world attaches to the finance and progress of Liptons, Limited. The report for the year ended March last is remarkable for the slightness of difference between the gross profits and those for the previous twelve months. For the year 1912-13 they were just £759 more, which is insignificant in so great a concern. An advance in the general expenses is partly accounted for by the recent legal troubles, which cost the Company £5,100. Large expenditures on repairs and renewals have made the directors feel justified in reducing the provision for depreciation from £41,095 to £23,201, and the net profit works out at £160,286, as against £162,544 for the previous year, while £17,500 more was brought in A dividend of six per cent. has again been recommended, and £49,989 carried forward against £31,702.

BAKU PETROLEUM.

An important oil report is that of the Baku Russian Petroleum and though many shareholders will express disappointment that there is no dividend declaration, the directors make an excellent explanation that should satisfy those who prefer sound finance on conservative lines. Not only does the labour situation at Baku alone justify careful finance, but the further expenditure needed to complete the capital outlay makes it to the interest of all concerned that the cash resources should be husbanded. The profit was £106,810 and after paying debenture interest, taxes, and £40,000 for depreciation, there is £40,000 applied to create a general reserve fund, and £15,791 is carried forward, credited as to £10,527 to the shareholders, and the remainder to the profit-sharing certificates. As a result of the technical adviser's visit to the United States, the Company is adopting new drilling methods and other innovations.

BOMBAY CORPORATION LOAN.

SUBSCRIBED THREE TIMES OVER.

TENDERS RECEIVED RS 1,32,75,000.

Tenders for the four per cent. debenture loan of forty-one lakhs issued by the Bombay Municipality for the Tansa main reduplication scheme, closed yesterday at noon, and the result was announced by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner, at yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee.

The loan was divided into two parts as Rs. 20,40,000 is repayable in 40 years and Rs. 20,60,000 in 60 years. Tenders were invited accordingly.

From the results it appeared that the average rate accepted for the loans both for 40 and 60 years was Rs. 100-3-9. The average rate for the sixty years loan was Rs. 100-7-10, while that of the forty years loan was Rs. 99-15-8.

The total amount for which tenders were received was Rs. 1,32,75,000, which is more than three times the amount of the two loans.

Approval was given to the acceptance of these rates by the Standing Committee.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement in regard to the tenders was issued last night:—

TOTAL AMOUNT TENDERED.

60 years	Rs.	80,75,000
40 years	Rs.	52,00,000
Total	Rs.	132,75,000

60 YEARS' LOAN.

Minimum	Rs.	100-5-0
Maximum	Rs.	101-0-0
Average	Rs.	100-7-10

40 YEARS' LOAN.

Minimum	Rs.	99-11-0
Maximum	Rs.	100-8-0
Average	Rs.	99-15-8
Average rate for both Loans	Rs.	100-3-9.

FILLING IN WELLS.

PROCEEDINGS WITHDRAWN BY STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, yesterday, a letter from the solicitors of the Trustees of the Framji Cawasji Atashbehram was considered.

In their letter the solicitors stated that the magistrate before whom the case against their clients in regard to the filling up of a well is pending was not inclined to grant a postponement as he was averse to have cases pending on his board and has, after great difficulty, postponed it to 28th July 1914. They request that the Committee would be so good as to give their decision in the matter before that date and to issue instructions to withdraw the case for, as already stated, their clients were most anxious to comply with all reasonable requisitions of the Health Department and were prepared to carry out any work that might be decided upon by the Committee. mittee.

In connection with this subject the Commissioner stated that the well was personally inspected by Major Harvey and Dr. Shroff and was found to breed many mosquito larvae and was full of debris, leaves, etc. A notice was, therefore, served on the managing trustee to provide over the well a cover of concrete, leaving a small trap-door and fixing a hand-pump. It appeared that the water of this well was required for washing purposes on feast days. There was another well, the water from which was used for purposes connected with religious ceremonies. As, however, the well had since been cleaned, and no larvae had been found on recent inspection the proceedings pending in Court would be withdrawn if the Trustees would agree to cover the well without further dispute or question if larvae were again found.

The Committee resolved to inform the solicitors in terms of the above statement of the Commissioner.

DETAILS OF DACCA OUTRAGE

A REMARKABLE STORY.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, July 21.

The following further details are available of the outrage on Sunday night:—

The real name of Ram Das the murdered man who belonged to Netrakona is Umesh. It appears that six or seven guns were stolen from a house and suspicion fell on Umesh who immediately absconded from Mymensingh.

In Babu Rajani Mohan Basak's house at Manikganj it was well-known that hospitality was always extended to whoever sought it, so Umesh went to Manikganj and lived there for nearly six months under the assumed name of Ram Das.

It is said he was at that time suspected of complicity in a dacoity case and he was caught by the police through the help of Babu Rajani Mohan Basak's clerk. In February last he suddenly re-appeared in Mymensingh where it is reported he was in touch with the police and the charge of theft of guns was, it is understood, withdrawn.

It is also reported that Umesh alias Ram Das was concerned in the Faridpur conspiracy case and that he helped the prosecution.

After withdrawal of this case Ram Das went over to the C. I. D., Calcutta. Babu Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Superintendent of C. I. D., had arrived a few days ago with a number of C. I. D. men among whom was Umesh. Since his arrival Basanta Babu with his companions has been going round the Buckland Bund very frequently in the evening.

On Sunday last when thus engaged a determined attack was made on Umesh alias Ram Das. His companions, it appears, tried to make a rally but the assailants began to fire freely, on which the police party fell back, Basanta Babu escaping into the river Umesh died instantaneously, while the constable's injuries were reported to have been received both by the fall and shots.

TRAGIC BOATING FATALITY.

MAHOMEDAN BRIDAL PARTY.

31 PERSONS INCLUDING BRIDE DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

A Nowshera correspondent reports a tragic boating fatality which overtook a Mahomedan bridal party on the 18th instant at Akora near Nowshera. They took three large boats of which one capsized and 31 persons, including the bride, were drowned. The other two boats sustained no damage.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

The total rainfall in the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was 1.29 inches in Bombay, bringing the total for the year to date up to 25.77, or 12.95 less than the average. The rain fell in gusts of a few minutes' duration each, and so heavy were the showers that many low lying portions of the city were flooded particularly after the two heavy storms in the evening. The water, however, quickly drained off when the rain stopped.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 18th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 18th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	1	29	25	77	54	82	32	92
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1	12	28	42	64	56	34	88
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	1	35	28	74	63	36	35	66
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	1	20	30	99	66	08	33	03
Cumballa Hill	1	25	26	5	50	80	33	40

WEATHER REPORTS.

S.S. Swazi:—The steamer Swazi which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius, during her voyage experienced, strong S. E. trades, moderate to strong S. W. monsoon.

HEAVY RAIN AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, July 22.

At Lahore heavy rain fell almost continuously for over 24 hours on Tuesday morning and a fall of over four inches was recorded.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HELD UP BY RAIN.

LAHORE, July 22.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was held up by the heavy rain at Dalhousie yesterday and could not leave for Dharmsala. The weather at Dalhousie has been atrocious ever since His Honour's arrival. Since Monday it has rained steadily and big landships have occurred on a road about seven miles from the hill station and the road is at present unsafe for motors.

HEAVY RAIN THROUGHOUT KASHMIR.

Heavy rain, wires a Kashmir correspondent is now throughout the Kashmir hills and the existing breaks on the road will probably be augmented. Travellers should be prepared for serious delays between Kohala and Baramula and motorists in particular would do well to defer their journeys for the present. There is one bad break near Dulai and another between Domel and Garhi necessitating transhipment while the accumulation of hundreds of bullock carts and the lack of supervision renders the confusion serious.

ANOTHER RAILWAY BREACH.

BOMBAY, July 22.

The G. I. P. line near Sojna between Bhopal and Bina was breached at about 18 hours yesterday. Trains are being transhipped and it is expected through communication will be restored by this evening.

THE LATE SETH RUTTANJI VIRJI.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 22.

Seth Ruttanji Virji, whose lamentable death has been grievously felt, was a leading merchant and a prominent member of the Jain community. He was characterised for Benevolent acts of charity which he did silently irrespective of caste and creed. Miss Vithabai Jadav, Superintendent of the Majiraj Kanyasala, than on whom a more fitting choice could not have been made, kindly visited our school this evening and distributed clothes to the boys and girls, who prayed for the deceased's soul to be in eternal happiness.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 21st July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE

CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY'S DISCLAIMER.

NEVER MADE A STATEMENT

INDIAN REPORT FABRICATED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 22.

Ivan Chen, the Chinese Plenipotentiary at the Conference at Simla on the Tibetan question arrived in Rangoon to-day. Ivan Chen, who is on his homeward journey was met at the wharf by Lim Chin Tsong, Li Ah Yain, Chan Ma Phee, Chinese vice-Consul, and numbers of the leading members of the Chinese community.

After greetings, he said the deliberations of the Conference at Simla were strictly confidential. Despite the fact that he had been quoted in Indian papers he had made no statement of any kind and would make none as to what took place at Simla, or in fact as to what his Government thought about the question.

When shown a telegraphed account from India of what he was reported to have said at a dinner given to him at Calcutta by the Chinese community on the eve of his departure he pronounced it to be a fabrication.

Last night he was the guest of Hin Chin Tsing. He leaves to-morrow for Singapore en route for China where he will make his report to his Government.

The following is the account of the entertainment referred to:—

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Chinese community of Calcutta last night entertained Mr. T. Yan Chen, the Plenipotentiary from China, who attended the Tibetan Conference at Simla, to a dinner at the Wach Club.

Mr. Yan Chen in an address delivered in Chinese referred briefly to the nature of the office to which he had been deputed by the Chinese Government.

He said that his countrymen had no intention whatever, of annexing Tibetan territory. They only desired permission to settle down amicably and to have a share in the trade of the country.

Certain objections being raised those assembled at the Conference failed to bring about a peaceful acceptance. He was now going to China, where he would lay the whole matter before his Government, making certain suggestions to them which he believed would in a measure smooth over the difficulty.

One of the club members present then thanked the Plenipotentiary for his able endeavours on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Yan Chen said he was pleased to find that the Chinese even in India had adopted Western ideas.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 22.

To-day the sun made its appearance after many days and if it remains clear as it doubtless will, the second meeting of the Kirkee Races will take place on Saturday. We are really hard up for sport and the Kirkee meeting will relieve the monotony which has hitherto characterized our sporting programme. By way of compensation for the absence of late cricket on the Gymkhana ground a Gymkhana team has been formed and will play Ahmednagar at "rugger" on Thursday. The last Rugby football match was played between Bombay and Poona three years ago when Poona won by a narrow margin. The struggle with Ahmednagar should prove exciting, particularly as Poona is putting in a formidable team.

CHOLERA AT KIRKEE.

Cholera had a brief spell in the military preserves at Wanowrie and Ghorpuri and has now appeared at Kirkee where the bazar is placed out of bounds for troops and followers. But no need for anxiety exists as Kirkee is one of the healthiest spots on earth.

The Howitt-Phillips Co., met with an unfortunate mishap on their journey down to Poona and some of their scenic kit having gone astray they were powerless to appear at the Gymkhana last night. They are appearing to-night in "Those Terrible Twins."

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The meet this morning was at Wagholi nine miles out on the Ahmednagar Road via the Aga Khan's palace. The field was comparatively small, but Lord and Lady Willingdon and Captains Goldie and Egerton and Mr. Mountford, our sporting Collector, were among others in evidence. We had a great run of fifty minutes and a clear kill at Yerrowda. The Master presented, a well earned brush to Lady Willingdon and the mask to Captain Goldie

THE RACES.

The first entries for the first day of the Poona Races are decidedly encouraging, but it is singular that only one Arab has been entered in Mr. Ali bin Talib's name for the Newcomers' Plate. His Highness the Jam Sahib has Star Born, and Wild Bird in the Beginners' Plate. The two are a promising pair and will doubtless carry the Jam Saheb's colours to the front. Mr Anandjee Nanjee who took his racing disappointment philosophical in the past, has returned to the attack and figures prominently as an owner.

LATE PANDIT G. P. VARMA.

UNOSTENTATIOUS CONGRESS LEADER.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Reference in very appreciative terms to the memory of the late Rai Bahadur Pandit Ganga Prasad Varma for the able services rendered by him to the country was made by various speakers at a meeting held yesterday evening under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha for giving expression to the sense of the loss the progressive party in this country has sustained by his death and for conveying a message of sympathy to his compatriots in the United Provinces; which was the scene of his life-long activity.

The Chairman after alluding to the fact that the late Pandit was one of the seventy-five who first met in Bombay to hold the National Congress and that the Pandit had attended all the sittings of that body without fail during its twenty years' existence, called him a "great Indian", a man devoted to duty, self denying, unassuming and peace-loving. He brought out two principal characteristics in the late Panditji, namely, that he was exceedingly modest and that he was most unostentatious in performing his work which he did with a singleness of purpose.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdass K. Parukh echoed all that had been said by the chairman and said that the late Panditji was a true son of India who had devoted his whole life to his country.

Another principal trait in the deceased gentleman that Mr. Natrajan brought out was the policy that Pandit Varma pursued as editor of the Lucknow Advocate. He said that the Pandit never wrote or allowed to be published in his paper even one word that would offend his opponents. He also referred to the Panditji's valuable services to the cause of social reform and temperance.

Mr Devdhar spoke on how the deceased impressed upon the young the ideal of the Congress.

Mr D. A. Khare, who spoke as feelingly as the Chairman did for the loss of a great personal friend, said that he had always found a sound adviser in the deceased, whose common-sense was uncommonly sound Referring to the deceased's modesty, Mr. Khare pointed out how on one occasion the Panditji made room for a friend of his for the great honour of the Presidenship of the Congress.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi said that the late Mr. Varma was the founder of public life in the United Provinces and the leader and founder of the new young political party in that province.

MESSAGE OF TRUE SYMPATHY.

The meeting passed the following resolution in solemn silence, all standing, and authorised the Chairman to send a wire to that effect to the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviyya to be communicated to the family of the deceased:—"That this meeting of the friends of the late Hon'ble Rai Bahabar Pandit Ganga Prasad Varma in Bombay records its sense of the great loss which the country has sustained by the untimely death of a strenuous and unselfish worker in its cause and expresses its profound sympathy with his family in their sad bereavement and also with his co-workers in the United Provinces who have lost in him a sagacious counsellor and a trusted leader.,'

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings, said that all the traits in the deceased brought out by the various speakers combined in one had made the late Pandit a great Indian, who without coming forward led them all and his was an example for the young generation to emulate and follow. He remarked the late Pandit was a peace loving citizen and for the sake of peace had made many compromises but as compromises had their limits he had never compromised on principles but on details only.

A vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna terminated the proceedings.

MARRIED DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S DAUGHTER.

WESLEYAN CLAIMS A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 22.

At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Bakewell, an application was made on behalf of George Cook, praying for an order directing the marriage registrar to issue a certificate for the marriage of the applicant with his deceased wife's sister's daughter.

It was urged that such a marriage between Christians domiciled in India was not invalid unless the parties were members of the Church of England which absolutely prohibited such a marriage.

In the present case the parties were Wesleyans and, so far as was known, there was no rule of the Wesleyan Church prohibiting such a marriage. And there was certainly no legislative enactment in this country prohibiting such a marriage.

His Lordship adjourned the case to the 29th instant, for evidence to be adduced as to whether or not there were roles of the Wesleyan Church regarding this matter.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before Mr. Justice MacLeods.)

TOKERSY JIVRAJ AND OTHERS v. ANUPCHAND *(Before Mr. Justice MacLeod.)*

The plaintiff claimed from the defendants a sum of Rs. 18,000 as damages for the breach of a rent-farming contract. The plaintiffs were lessees for a term of 999 years of certain lands and building at Seewri. The defendants were rent contractors. It was alleged by the plaintiffs that by an agreement dated 25th May, 1913, the defendants agreed to take a lease from the plaintiffs of the said lands and buildings for a term of 11 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 901. The plaintiffs alleged that a pucca lease was contemplated by the parties and a draft was prepared by the plaintiff's attorneys. This draft was handed over to some of the defendants at their request for their approval. The defendants had taken possession of the land and had paid Rs. 901 as deposit, but subsequently they refused to carry out the agreement alleging that they were induced to put their signature to the draft by fraud and misrepresentation of the plaintiffs without knowing what the contents of the draft were. They said that the allegation of the plaintiff that a draft was handed over to them was false and that they never had an opportunity of going through the same. The misrepresentation and fraud alleged was that the agreement was executed by the defendant on the assurance of the plaintiffs that it contained a provision whereby the plaintiffs were bound to put up on the based land a chawl with a ground floor and three upper floors which would fetch a rent of about Rs. 600 per month. When the agreement was read over to them for the first time in the office of the plaintiff's attorneys such provision was found there. there.

The defendants also contended that there was no binding agreement between the parties and no damages were suffered by them. The sixth defendant stated that he had only signed the agreement as agent of the fourth defendant and was not liable

The hearing of the suit is proceeding.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Taliarkhan and Mr. Gupte for the first and fourth defendant.

Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. Kanga for the 6th defendant.

Attorney for plaintiff:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for first and fourth defendant —Messrs. Amir and Desai.

Attorneys for the 6th defendant:—Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee, Dinshaw & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A CASTE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

CHIMANLAL P. BROKER v. THE AHMEDABAD JAIN DASA SHRIMALI CASTE; SETH AMBALAL SARABHAI AND OTHERS.

This was a civil extraordinary application made to the High Court against the order of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who reversed the decision of the first class subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad and directed that the injunction should continue pending the suit.

Against the above order the applicants come to the High Court. It was contended that the question at issue was a caste question under section 7 clause (1) of Regulation II of 1827 and that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The first court had properly exercised its discretion in respect of the interim injunction and the District Court ought to have held that the order was in accordance with law.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel discharged the rule observing that the case was not one for interferance under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the applicants.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Mr. T. R. Desai and Messrs. Edglow, Gulabchand and Co., appeared for the opponent.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE KAMBEKAR STREET TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v MACKIE HAJI ISMAIL, ALIAS MACKIE MUSTAN.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of having murdered one Gulsalam Said Mahomed, by striking him with a stick on the head while he was lying on the *otta* of certain premises at Kambekar Street, near Pydhonie, on 6th June.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. A. Balfour appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. H. S. Chatfield appeared for the accused.

The same jury which tried the Sadhu, who was sentenced to death on the previous day, was again empanelled for this case.

Mr. Jardine in opening his case for the prosecution, said that while the deceased was lying asleep on an *otta* of certain premises in Kambekar Street on the 6th of June, 1914, in the middle of the day, the accused came to him and dealt him blows on his head with a stick. The injuries caused by this stick resulted in his death. The assault was witnessed by several witnesses, who would testify to what they saw. The deceased died about 1-30 p. m., on the 8th of June. There was no doubt that the assault was committed by the accused. The accused, after he had inflicted these injuries, ran away and was found by the police in the loft of a stable at about 9 p. m. on that day. The intention of the accused was to cause such injuries, and they were sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Jardine stated that the stick which caused these injuries was not forthcoming.

The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was then taken.

Keshab Bhimrao Shirke a clerk in the P. W. D., was the first witness, and he said that he was taken to the scene of the offence and the plan of the scene which was put in by the prosecution was drawn by him and was correct.

Daulatkhan Valikhan, the uncle of the deceased, said that he was a watchman in the service of one Khamisa. He saw the accused four days before this incident. Accused came to him, and asked him to walk away from the *otta* of his master, and also asked him to leave his master's service. Witness said that he was serving because he wanted food to eat. The deceased and accused gambled, and he tried to prevent them from gambling.

In cross-examination, he stated that when there was nothing to do during the day he would sleep. When he felt sleepy, he would sleep; there was nothing else to do. He did not know of any enmity between his master and one Dadyseth.

Usman Nur Mahomed stated that he was a fruit-seller, and his shop was in Kambekar Street. While he was talking with a customer on the *otla* of his godown, he heard a noise, and turning round saw the accused striking the deceased on his head with a stick. He saw two blows actually given after he heard the noise and turned to look round. The stick was light and short,—light as compared with an iron bar. It was a bamboo stick. After striking, the accused ran away towards the *chakla;* then the police arrived and the deceased, who was unconscious, was taken to the hospital by them. He had seen the accused for the last six or seven months walking about in the streets.

In cross-examination he stated that he would not be able to identify everyone that passed through Kambekar Street. His attention was drawn to the accused because he used to quarrel with people in the street and besides he knew that he was a *luchha* (a rogue). There was great commotion in the street at that time. He did not know of any quarrel between the owner of that *otta* and Dadyseth, about a *gully,* or about a sign-board.

Mahomed Khalif, another witness for the Crown, stated that he had an aerated water shop in Kambekar Street. On the 6th June, the accused came and struck the deceased. The accused used to idle away his time in the street. He actually saw the accused give the deceased three blows with a stick held in both his hands. The stick was as long as the one usually carried by Pathans. The accused was on the road when he struck the deceased. The police then arrived.

Cross-examined he stated that the accused struck with two hands. While asleep, the head of the deceased was towards the road. He did not know of any quarrel between his landlord and Dadyseth. There was some dispute about an auction board between his landlord, Khamisa, and the accused. The stick with which the accused struck the deceased was an ordinary stick.

Basir Mahomed Hatim, a vendor of beetle-leaves, having a shop in Kambekar Street, also deposed that he actually saw the accused strike the deceased with a stick. The deceased was lying asleep on the *otta* with his head turned towards the road. The stick was thicker than five fingers put together.

Chandikaprasad, a police constable Kassam Khan a jamadar in the C. I. D. and Dr. MacQueen gave evidence for the prosecution. The doctor described the condition of of the deceased, and the position of the wounds on his head. Death was due to concussion of the brain due to the first injury. There was some injury to the jaw also. In his opinion such an injury to the jaw could be caused by a heavy stick.

Inspector Barnes, of the Bombay Police, who was in charge of the case gave formal evidence.

The accused was asked by his Lordship whether he had any statement to make, and he said that he did not know the deceased at all. This case was got up by one Khamissa, who bore a grude against him. The enmity between Khamissa and himself arose in this way. There was a dispute between his former master Dadyseth and Khamissa about a gully. There was a regular suit in the High Court about an auction board, which was put on about that gully, and he took active part in that suit. Dadyseth won the suit, and since that day Khamissa bore a grudge against him. Thereafter there was trouble about an auction board, which was put on the soda-water shop. The shop belonged to Khamissa, and he thought the accused had the board put on it. As a matter of fact the board was put there by the orders of the Court. The "soda-water walla" and the "pan-walla" were the tenants of Khamissa, and therefore had come as witnesses. He had not done this act.

The jury did not retire and returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said:—"You have been found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by a unanimous verdict of the jury. The jury have given you the benefit of the doubt. The assault was a brutal one. You are sentenced to transportation for ten years."

Mr. J. Copeland will take up the post of Conservator, Chamba State, vice Mr. Mac Irtosh appointed Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 16th July should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Dock Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MALI.

FIVE EUROPEAN LADS ON TRIAL.

EVIDENCE IN LONAVLA CASE.

The trial of (1) Frank William Nevil Race, (2) Donald Wilfred Giles, (3) P. J. M. Richardson, (4) H. D. Pears, (5) George Nixon, Europeans, who are charged with having committed the offences of dacoity and grievous hurt and abetment at Lonavla, and who have been committed to take their trial before the High Court by Mr. Leatham, First Class Magistrate of Lonavla, began at 3-45 p.m. on Wednesday, before the Hon Mr. Justice Hayward and a mixed jury. The accused were released on bail by an order of the High Court, dated the 28th April, 1914.

Mr. Barrow appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. L. J. Apte of the Poona Bar, appeared for the accused.

At 11-30 a.m., as soon as his Lordship took his seat, Mr. Binning applied on behalf of the accused for a mixed jury to which, he said, they were entitled under section 450 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship referred to the section and said that the accused were entitled to it.

Section 450 of the Criminal Procedure Code is as follows:—

"In trials of European, British subjects before a High Court or Court of Sessions, if, before the first juror is called and accepted or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans."

The following jury was then empanelled:—(1) Messrs. Robert Cherry (Foreman), (2) H. Reynolds, (3) R. Stoneham, (4) Charles H. Smith, (5) Leonard Baines, (6) W. Broadbent, (7) Silvester F. Dias, (8) Kashinath Ramchand Mangley, and (9) J. S. Cohen.

STORY OF THE CROWN.

Briefly stated the facts alleged by the prosecution are that the five accused who are apparently European British subjects, entered the garden, of Mr. Sorabji Ratanji, a Parsi, situate on the Poona-Bombay road at Lonavla, and proceeded to steal fruit and flowers. On 8th March, 1914, when the Mali, named Nana Pandu Dabhade, aged about 56 years, expostulated the second accused struck him with a fair sized stone on the spleen. The accused all went down the road followed by the Mali, who pressed his hand against the injured place. After he reached the hut of a Pathan the Mali was unable to proceed further. He was afterwards taken to the Police Gate on a man's back and by tonga but by this time he was dead. One person followed the accused and induced a constable to stop them. They wanted to disregard the latter, but a European gentleman who came up persuaded them to go quietly to the Police Station. On arrival at the Police Station, the accused were found in possession of roses. The accused were produced before Mr. Leatham, First Class Magistrate of Lonavla, and he committed them to take their trial before the High Court on the following charges, viz:—(1) with intent to commit hurt of dacoity under section 397 of the Indian Penal Code; (2) of simple dacoity under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code; and (3) of having committed grievous hurt to Nana Pandu, which hurt was caused by the second accused and in the commission of which the other accused abetted the second accused, under section 325 and 114, of the Indian Penal Code.

The charge of murder against the accused was withdrawn by the prosecution at the commencement of this sessions.

Mr. Barrow in his opening after stating briefly the facts above stated, proceeded to say that the accused had been on that very morning of the 8th March stealing roses and flowers from other gardens.

Mr. Binning objected to counsel's referring to other acts committed by the accused in the morning, and said that that was irrelevant under section 54 of the Evidence Act.

His Lordship held that the conduct of the accused that morning was relevant under sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Evidence Act.

The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was then proceeded with.

Vishnu Pandurang, Sub-Inspector of Police at Lonavla, was the first witness examined. He said that in consequence of having received in formation of a Mali's death, he went to the scene of the offence. He saw the place and prepared the plan which had been put in by the prosecution. At the point No. 3 marked in the plan, he found a piece of stone. It was lying there and was shown to him by the wife of the deceased.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Binning he stated that he himself drew this plan. He could not remember what the scale was. He learnt to draw plans at the Police School. There might be a slight difference in the measurements.

EVIDENCE OF THE WIDOW.

Sitabai, the wife of the deceased Mali, Namdev Pandu, was the next witness for the prosecution.

In her examination-in-chief she stated that she remembered the day on which her husband died. That was about four months back. Her husband worked as a gardener in the employ of Mr. Sorabji. At about 10-30 a.m., she was in the compound of that bungalow. Her husband was with her and was watering trees. Five persons came. She was able to identify them. (Witness was shown the five accused in the dock and she identified them.) All of them plucked papaya fruit. She saw persons climbing the tree but she could not remember which accused climbed. Her husband remonstrated. Some kicked him, some struck him with a stone, some gave blows with their fists. She remembered that the second accused struck her husband with a stone. She could not remember who struck him with a *papaya.* As soon as he was hurt, he placed his hand on the stomach and sat down. After he died, she went to the Police Station. When she went to the Police Station, other people brought the accused to the Police Station. After her husband was struck, he cried out "I am dead, I am dead." Her husband then went down and then walked the length of two chains. Her husband went out on the road outside the bungalow. After striking him, the accused left the compound. The Police Chowky was in the bazaar. She went there. She told the Fozdar that her husband was killed. When the accused came into the compound, they were taking flowers and *papaiyas.*

In her cross-examination by Mr. Binning she said that before the Magistrate she might have stated that she did not know what her husband was doing that morning. She was ill, her husband was dead and she might have been confused. She was picking grass from a flower pot. She was about five feet away from her husband when the accused entered the compound. When her husband fell down, she raised him up.

She showed the stone to the police the same day. The papaiyas with which the accused struck the deceased were taken away by her to the Fozdar and given to him. The papaiyas were given first to the Fozdar and the stone was shown to him afterwards. She did not remember taking the stone with her but took the papaiyas, to the Fozdar. She saw with her own eyes that her husband was struck with a stone. When her husband died, she was not in her senses; she took the papaiyas. She took the papaiya, because it was in the hands of her husband and that was the very papaiya with which he was struck. She swore and said that there were only five persons who entered the compound She was not taught to say so by any one. She could not say how many roses were pulled by the accused. The Panch came there and they held an inquiry; she was present at that time. Her husband was a young man. He was not sixty years old. He was a strong man. Before this occurrence, he was never ill; not once since they were married.

RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN.

Shubhrao Sheshgiri, the next witness stated in his examination-in-chief stated that he was the sub-assistant surgeon at Khandalla. On the 8th March last at about 2 p.m. he examined the body of the deceased and he found external marks on his body. He found that in the left flank there was one black big mark and in the centre of that mark a small bluish bruise; he found also a small wound on the outer corner of the left eyebrow. He found rupture of the spleen and there was an external bruise on the region of the skin. Rupture of the spleen was in his opinion the cause of his death. The spleen was a little bigger than a normal spleen. The normal spleen is 3 in. by 5 ins. by 1½ ins. That rupture could be caused by a blow from a stone. The spleen of the deceased weighed 11¾ ounces. A diseased spleen would weigh from ten to fifteen ounces. All other organs were healthy. Much force was not necessary to rupture the deceased's spleen.

In his cross-examination witness stated that he had put him down at about 55 years of age. In this case a fall might have caused the rupture of the spleen. The discolouration would be due to the patch. There was a rib between the patch and the spleen. No damage was done to this rib.

(Witness was shown here the piece of stone.)

The stone could make a patch of the size of a 4 anna piece if it was struck by the point of the stone. The deceased had practically nothing over the place where he was wounded. The bruise on the eyebrow was half an inch long and one-eighth of an inch broad.

In his re-examination he stated that if the stone was struck with the point, it might cause a bruise like the one which was found on the eyebrow of the deceased.

To his Lordship witness stated that the size of the bruise was of the size of a four-anna piece. It was the bruise which might have been caused by the point of that stone. The size of the discoloured patch was 6 ins by 4½ ins. A normal spleen would not be ruptured by this stone. In his opinion, the rupture of the spleen was caused by the spleen being abnormal.

Another witness, Maruti Bhairu, a mali, stated that on the morning of the 8th March, he was taking his water cart to his garden, after drawing water from a well. He was coming from his bungalow at about 10-30 a.m., to get water; when his cart passed, the accused came from the west side. The path for going to the well was just opposite the garden of the deceased mali. Witness was nearer the well than the gate. The accused entered the compound and he did not see them plucking flowers. He stood there and he saw them coming out of the compound. The deceased mali was near a well. He could see him. When he heard the noise at the gate, he came to the bungalow running. The deceased and his wife came in the compound. The deceased and his wife came shouting, asking the accused not to pluck the flowers of his master's garden. There was a struggle between the "goras" and the deceased. The deceased asked them to go out, else his master would get angry with them.

The deceased and the accused came struggling to the gate. He could see from the place where he was, one of the accused raising a stone and hitting the deceased with it. He was then within a stone's throw. Then the deceased shouted and cried "I am struck with a stone." He placed his hand on his stomach. Sitabai, the deceased's wife, came running out of her room. That room was in the compound. He did not actually see her coming out of the room. Sitabai was just behind the deceased when he was struck with a stone. At that time he was standing near his cart and the accused came out on the road.

The evidence of this witness was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STATUS OF BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

The Hon Mr. Paranjpye will move at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council a resolution regarding the status of pleaders and barristers. The motion is as follows:—

That this Council requests the Government to move the Bombay High Court and the Home Government to take steps whereby High Court pleaders in Bombay shall be put on an equal footing with the barristers who obtain their qualification in the United Kingdom as regards permission to practice on the original side of the High Court and eligibility to the High Court bench.

KURLA SALUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

This case in which, as already reported in our columns, Mr. Krishnaji Vaman Narulkar, Superintendent of the Kurla Municipal slaughter-house, and Abdool Latif, Inspector of the abattoir, are being charged before Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, Huzur, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, with criminal breach of trust at the instance of Mr. A. H. Pirzada, Secretary of the Kurla Municipality, has entered upon an interesting phase.

The charge against the accused, it will be remembered, is that on the 6th inst at about 9-30 a.m., the Chairman and Secretary of the Municipalities paid a surprise visit to the slaughter house and counted the skins of ten slaughtered animals there. The slaughtering fee for each animal is Rs. 5. The municipal officials ordered the Sanitary Inspector to fetch the "Slaughtering Fee Receipt Book", and when the first accused brought the book himself, it was found, it is alleged, that only nine animals were accounted for.

The first accused stated that the case was false, that there were two factions at Kurla, one headed by Mr. Hoosein Sharif, the late Chairman of the Municipality, and the other by the present Secretary (the complainant) who had threatened to bring him into trouble if he apposed his wishes. Accused's defence was that on the day of the alleged offence he left the Slaughter House at 8 a.m., with the Inspector after passing and receiving fees for nine animals. Subsequently, a report was made to him by his Inspector (the second accused) that one Hiraji, a butcher had secretly, without a license, slaughtered an animal in the slaughter-house. He said they should have reported the matter to the Chairman, and in the meantime (at 9 a.m.) went to the police station and made a complaint to Mr. Patankar, Sub-Inspector of Police at Kurla, who said he could not entertain it, the alleged offence being a non-cognizable one.

The Magistrate then of his own accord called the Sub-Inspector and examined him, and he corroborated the acused's statement.

The complainant said he could produce very respectable witnesses who would give the lie direct to the Sub-Inspector.

On Monday there was a lively passage-at-arms between the Magistrate and Mr. P. N. Samant, who appeared for the Kurla Municipality.

Mr. Samant asked:—Will your Honour allow me to cross-examine the Sub-Inspector?

The Magistrate; Not now. You can examine him last.

Mr. Samant: Then you Honour will please tell the Sub-Inspector to go out of Court, as I do not wish him to hear the other witnesses.

The Magistrate: Not at all. If you want the Sub-Inspector to go out you must send the Secretary out also, as he is as much an accused as the Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Samant: This is altogether a strange procedure and in view of the severity of your remarks, I think it would be advisable for my client to have a transfer of the case.

The Magistrate: Not at this stage I must go on, and I am determined to find the truth out.

Mr. Samant: You can examine my witnesses, and allow me for only five minutes to cross-examine the Sub-Inspector and the truth will at once leap out.

The Magistrate: I cannot allow you that.

Mr. Samant: It appears the Sub-Inspector is instructing the pleaders for the defence.

The Magistrate: Certainly, he has every right to do so, when such serious allegations are made against him what is he expected to do sit quietly with folded hands? The charge against him is a serious one, and practically means death to him, and he must do the best he can to defend himself.

Three witnesses were then examined to show that the Sub-Inspector at 9 a.m., on the day of the offence was not at the Police Station but was elsewhere.

Mr. F. S. Shamikh deposed that he was a fellow of the Commercial Institute of Birmingham. On the 6th inst., the Sub-Inspector with a havildar called at his bungalow. They came at 8-30 a.m., and left at 8-45 a.m. They came in connection with certain complaints, made by his father and brother.

Shaikh Shujauddin Belgrami, the next witness, said he was Assistant Engineer in the G. I. P. Railway. The Sub-Inspector came to him on the 6th inst. at 9 a.m., and after he had finished breakfasting and dressing accompanied him to the Kurla Railway Station. He came in connection with a complaint witness had made to the D. S. P., regarding certain *budmashes.* The Sub-Inspector told him that such complaints going direct to the D.S.P. would affect his prospects. Witness told the Court he made the complaint to the D.S.P., as he had no faith in the local police. At 9-37 a.m., the Sub-Inspector left him.

Questioned as to what his pay was, witness answered it was Rs. 500 per month.

Shaikh Faizulbhai, B.A., Headmaster of the Anjuman High School, Bombay bore out the evidence of his son, the first witness, regarding the visit of the police in connection with the two statements, but added that he did not see the see the policemen with his own eyes, as he was in the house.

On Tuesday last, Mr. P. N. Samant, on behalf of the Secretary, presented an application to the Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, District Magistrate, for the transfer of the case to any other First Class Magistrate's Court as there was reason to apprehend that justice would not be obtained of his client in view of the Magistrate's premature and prejudiced remarks.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MAHOMEDAN BOYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 21.

The Government of Bombay propose creating 133 scholarships for Muhammedan boys each of Rs. 12-8-0 a month, tenable for four years, from the fourth to the seventh standards. Thus after the lapse of four years, there will be 532 Muhammedan recipients of these scholarships which will involve the Government in an expenditure of about Rs. 80,000 annually.

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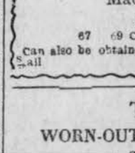

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
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Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.
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All New Goods to pick from.
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Dept. B. C. **KARACHI**

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Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.

Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,

Defy Competition in Quality and Price. *Trial Solicited.*

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Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

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Agents.

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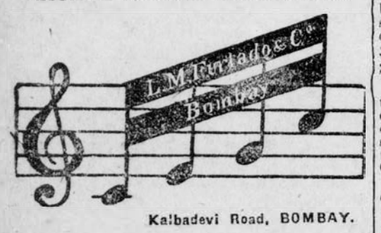
CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—**T. HARA**

5, Taj Building, Hornby Road BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON FIRES.

AMERICAN EXPERTS' VIEWS.

THEORY OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the recent disastrous cotton fires in Bombay, I enclose copies of several statements just received from Washington, supplementary to the statement which I furnished last week to the newspapers of Bombay, on the subject of "Causes of Fire in Cotton" by Charles J. Brand, Chief, Office of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

It appears that Mr. Brand on reading the published evidence furnished to the Fire Investigating Committee at Bombay as I supplied the same to the Government at Washington, was like myself especially impressed with the testimony given by Mr. K. Shibagaki, of Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan and Kaisha, trading in Japan and Bombay, who said that on some occasions he had cut open a bale and put his fingers in some four inches deep, and found that the cotton was hot enough to burn his fingers. It will also be remembered that Mr. Shibagaki said that he had noticed that a certain amount of heat was evident when he put his hand between two bales. He believed that while persons smoking, and other forms of carelessness might have contributed to the fires, yet in the main they had been due to the heat in bales being concentrated by the bales being stacked too close together with insufficient ventilation where they were stored. In my report of the investigations by the Committee appointed by the Governor, I mentioned that in my private opinion this Japanese merchant was on the right track and that his testimony tended to support the suggestion that heat within the bales increased by great pressure of bales above, may eventually break out into fire at the exterior of the bales where there was contact with the air, and that as this year there was a "bumper" crop of cotton in India, and stores of cotton in Bombay unusually large, and the bales stacked exceptionally high and close together, there was less opportunity for natural ventilation and cooling of the bales.

MR. BRAND'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Brand makes the following observations concerning this theory of the recent cotton fires:—

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I have read Consul Baker's despatch under date of May 9th, and am inclined to believe that his theory as to the origin of the fires which is supported by the observations of the Japanese, Shibagaki, is likely to have a great deal of merit, as I find that it is the practice in Bombay to stack cotton bales in piles two or three stories high, sometimes containing thousands of bales. I am also informed that they are stacked in solid piles and not staggered in any way to permit of suitable circulation of air between them.

I note the statement that the fires have occurred most frequently on one particular side of the Cotton Green. In event the bagging used on the bales is oily from any cause whatever, or even if a small number of seeds, which have been crushed by the gin, are left in the lint cotton, it occurs to me as altogether possible, that spontaneous combustion might arise, due to the low ignition point of most oils. This is purely an opinion, as in warehouses are always piled to give ample space between for ventilation. The fact that the fires occur on one side of the Green suggests the possibility that this may be the side toward the freest exposure of the sun and that the insolation of its rays may be a factor in the matter. The enormous losses that have occurred would suggest that an immediate and thorough investigation by competent insurance survey experts would be worth while.

As a suggestion for determining the temperature both within in the piles and within individual bales, I would suggest that electric thermometer coils be planted at various points in the bales in the piles in the cotton yard with insulated leads of suitable length so that the resistance box upon which the temperature reading is made can be attached at the outside of the pile, thus making it unnecessary to disturb it. In the case of individual bales, it would be necessary to auger holes into them during the process of the building up of the piles, and to plant the leads within the holes thus made which must then again be plugged shut with cotton as tightly as possible without injuring the thermometer coils.

In our studies of seed cotton storage we use the regular Leeds-Northrup equipment. (The Leeds and Northrup Company, 4901 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, described on page 9 of their catalogue).

Further points with reference to the possibility of ignition having taken place through sparking on the saws in the gin is sufficiently covered in the communication which I sent you in May, and which was published in the June 8th issue of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, page 1389.

I might add that it is rather difficult to try to diagnose at this distance the specific causes of their fires. A competent physicist or chemist who might be obtained on the ground should be able to determine the facts. Very truly yours, (Sd.) Charles J. Brand, Chief Office of Markets.

There is also submitted a statement by Commercial Agent, E. W. Thompson of the Department of Commerce, who like Mr. Brand of the Department of Agriculture, is also an expert on cotton handling. According to Mr. Thompson, cotton ginned by the McCarthy or roller gin used in India, could have fire started within it the same as if ginned by the American saw gins, for while the roller gin has no revolving saws to strike fire yet it would be perfectly easy for its reciprocating knives to strike fire on any accidental particles of iron or stone that might be in the seed cotton.

I hope that these statements furnished by Mr. Brand and Mr. Thompson may be of benefit to the cotton trade here by assisting to clear the mystery which has attended the origin of these recent disastrous fires.—Yours etc.

HENRY D. BAKER.
American Consul.

Bombay, July 20.

MR. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Thompson's statement is as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, JUNE 12, 1914.
COTTON FIRES IN BOMBAY.

I have read Consul Baker's report and his newspaper clippings about the cotton fires in Bombay.

Without attempting to solve the mystery at this distance I will say that the suggestion of fire being caused by ginsaws is in entire accord with my own experience as a ginner and cotton seed oil manufacturer. However, I wish to point out that the fire is usually due not to friction, as ordinarily understood, but to what is colloquially known as "striking fire," that is, the production of a live spark due to the rapidly revolving steel gin-saw striking a nail or a small stone which is often accidentally mixed with the "seed cotton," as it goes from the fields to the gin-house. Matches are also found in seed cotton, and are ignited by contact with the saws.

However improbable it may seem, it is nevertheless common knowledge in the cotton districts of America that a small wisp of cotton thus ignited in the gin, may be partially smothered while being conveyed to the press-box, and may remain in the middle of the bale in a smothered state (apparently supported by the air that is always impounded in the bale) even after passing through the "compress", where the bale is again subjected to heavy pressure for making the ordinary export bale of commerce. This fire may finally eat its way to the surface of this dense bale, and on being supplied with outside air, burst into flames. While smoldering inside the bale, no heat is generated that is ordinarily observable from the outside. Spontaneous combustion operates in an entirely different manner, namely by the gradual accretion and propagation of heat from the inside outward. I should say that cases of genuine spontaneous combustion in regular commercial bales of American upland cotton is practically unknown. As a rule no seeds containing kernels get past the saw-gin and enter the bale. Some immature seeds and parts of shell (known collectively as "motes") are always in the bale, but these do not generate perceptible heat.

Sea-Island or other cotton by the McCarthy or roller gin always contain a certain amount of seeds which are mashed whole, that is with the kernel. Such seed will always generate heat, which in the absence of ventilation as for example inside a cotton bale might cause spontaneous combustion. I have frequently seen a fire from spontaneous combustion in cotton seed which had been stored green in bulk in a house without adequate ventilation.

While the roller gin has no revolving saws to strike fire, it would be perfectly easy for its reciprocating knives to strike fire on any accidental particles of iron or stone that might be in the seed cotton. This fire might be occluded in the finished bale (notwithstanding its great density) in India as well as in the United States. Misfortune of this kind might be just now commencing in India, due to possible changes in the habits of the natives. For example, the more extended use of nails or of matches in the country would make more common the accidental admixture of these articles in seed cotton on its way from the field to the gin.

(Sd.) ERWIN W. THOMPSON.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—When rules are made to regulate the management of public institutions the executive of such institutions incur the obligation to every individual who becomes a member of them to fulfil the rules adopted, which should not be relaxed, rescinded or altered except under circumstances that leave no other alternative. Indeed, it is not putting it at too high a level to say that such rules form the proposals offered for the acceptance of persons who wish to become members, between whom and the executive body a contract is thus entered upon. With this preamble, which I submit to your confirmation, my desire is to bring to public notice the action of the Harwood League Committee in relaxing a rule in favour of the Gymkhana, which places its teams in the 1st and 2nd divisions in a better position than any other team in the League, namely, the rule which prescribes that players in the one division, who, for any reason, are diverted to the other division, shall forfeit the right to revert to their original division if they play more than one game in the other division. With this rule suspended in their favour their 2nd Division team becomes practically a reserve from which they can always draw players as substitutes for absentees in the 1st Division, which is an advantage that no other team possesses, and therefore their competitors are placed at a considerable disadvantage in having to make up for absentees by drawing on players who are not in practice or who at least are not in regular play as a 2nd Division team would be. The effect of the relaxation will be better understood if the fact be considered that it becomes practicable for the Gymkhana to draw on the 1st Division to supply substitutes to the 2nd Division, which I as a player in the latter division most seriously protest against. There is no reason why the Gymkhana should have special relaxations of rules extended to them, and while the Committee have thus discounted the interests of all the teams in the League, the sense of propriety of those persons in the Gymkhana team who have so unblushingly whined to steal a march on their competitors by a flank movement of the nature described, connot be regarded as sportsmanlike. In giving this matter publicity I hope to draw the attention of the W. I. F. A. Council to the anomaly, who may be inclined to enquire into the facts, with a view to overrule the action of the League Committee.—Yours etc.

LEAGUER.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting took place on Sunday last at Mahim. A 10-bird handicap Sweep was the opening event on the programme. A Leeson with 8 kills and J. Cunningham with 7 kills and 1 handicap were the top scorers and on shooting off the tie in the next event the former won.

A second Sweep to which two prizes were added by the Club followed. A. Leeson with a straight run of 10 kills was again the winner, D. W. Johnstone taking the second prize, and J. Cuninghame S. A. Phillips and J. Wallace dividing the third prize.

The second round of the C. B. S. A. Medal was then fired, A. W. Noble with 6 kills and 3 hindicap, D. W. Johnstone with 8 kills and R. Kennedy with 6 kills and 2 handicap making the highest scores.

The first shoot for a handsome Silver Cup presented to the Club by Messrs. Eley Bros. followed, the conditions being, that it is to be competed for monthly on handicap terms, the Cup to become the absolute property of any member winning it 3 times in succession or 5 times in all. The scoring was generally rather low which was hardly to be wondered at, considering the gale of wind that was blowing during the shooting, but A. W. Noble with 7 kills and 2 handicap was seen to advantage. A. Leeson taking the second prize after tieing with W. Fraser, J. Cuninghame and Dr. Suter.

A Spoon Shoot was the next item, W. Fraser who has shown great improvement recently, and as a result of penalties was shooting from the scratch mark, and A. Leeson each accounted for nine of their 10 "birds," and on shooting off at a further 10 birds A. Leeson was the winner.

The Winchester Competition 10 Birds at unknown traps and angles, was won by A. W. Noble with 7 kills and 1 handicap, G. A. Phillips and J. Cuninghame dividing the second prize. A Miss and Out Competition, handicap by distance, was the final event, A. Leeson proving successful.

THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

SHIPPING FIGURES FOR PAST SIX MONTHS.

NEARLY 700 VESSELS VISIT THE PORT.

The first six months of this year have been a busy time in the port of Bombay a total of 695 merchant vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 20.041, 827, having visited the port during that time. Besides these trading and passenger ships over twenty British Government vessels, with a tonnage of 63,962, and two American and Italian Yachts, also came into port.

Of the 693 vessels mentioned 486 were British Steamers, with a nett tonnage of 1,342,864, and 207 Foreign vessels with a tonnage of 698.963.

The British maintain a big lead in vessels and tonnage, while Germany, which stands next in the list, greatly exceeds in tonnage the combined tonnage of Austria, Japan and France. Austria takes the third place, Japan the fourth, France stands next to Japan in tonnage, but as regards the number of vessels, Norway is next to Japans. Italy is fifth in vessels and next to France in tonnage.

During the first six months of last year about 923 vessels arrived here, of which 760 ships were British, with a tonnage of 1,537,501, and 163 Foreign with 451,987 tons. As compared with this year, there is a decrease of 204 vessels, but the tonnages has for exceeded the last year's figures. The tonnage of the British ships last year was considerably more than three times as much as the foreign ships, while the number of the British ships was more than four times as many as all the foreign vessels. The increase in vessels last year is said to be due to many steamers having arrived here in ballast.

During the month of January, February and March this year a good number of vessels arrived here the Prince's and Victoria Docks were congested, and many ships had to wait in the stream before they could enter the Docks to unload. With the addition of the Alexandra Dock in March last, the congestion was relieved, and since then there have been few, if any, complaints.

The following are the tonnage figures, with the number of vessels for the six months:—

	Vessels	Tonnage
British ...	486	13,42,864
Germany ...	62	2,99,159
Austria	34	1,11,470
Japan	33	1,03,696
France	15	47,332
Italy ...	17	45,034
Norway	25	43,295
Austria-Hungary	8	24,443
Dutch ...	4	6,549
Greek	3	5,306
Russia ...	2	4,8[illegible]
Sweeden ...	2	4,5[illegible]
Danish ...	1	2,39[illegible]
Holland	1	1,113
British and Foreign Governments ...	26	64,465
	719	21,062,292

During the same six months last year 923 vessels arrived here, with a tonnage of 1,989,488.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION'S EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The last English Mail has brought the following results of the successful candidates who appeared from the Davar's College of Commerce for the above examinations which were held in the Davar's College of Commerce last April under the supervision of Mr. Fardunji Jamsetji Parekh, J.P. Honorary Magistrate:—

BOOK-KEEPING ADVANCED-FIRST CLASS.

Shiaxshaw Darabshaw Shroff, Rustomji Jamsedji Hodiwala, Jehangir Shavakshaw Katrak, Capt. Ajmer Singh, Vijeysen Purbhu las Bhansali, Jehangir Burjorji Suntook, Mohamed Dawji Voraji, Narayan Dhanaji Mhatre, Kaikhusru Muncherji Ghadialy, William C. McDowell, Nagindas Jinabhai Gadialy, Gulabchand Hirachand Doshi, Emigdio Joseph Celedonio, Chhaganlal Bhimji Bhansali, Munchershaw Pestonji Ghandhi, Baljiv Sarup, Hussenalli Shermohamed Merchant, Dinshaw Ardeshirji Mobedjina, Damodar Manik Keny, Edgar Henry, Reginald Francis Heber, Dessabhoy Maneckji Bharucha, Aurumugari Mudaliar, Minecher Sorabji Nadershaw.

BOOK-KEEPING ADVANCED 2ND CLASS.

Kalaya Sidiya Garampally, Gunvantrai Vasantrai Nanavaty.

BOOK-KEEPING INTERMEDIATE SECOND CLASS.

Jehangir Dinshawji Khambatta, Bomonji Cursetji Surty, Minocher Mistry.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE ADVANCED FIRST CLASS.

Vaidya Pranlal Amritlal, Baljiv Sarup, Jehangir Shavakshaw Katrak.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE ADVANCED SECOND CLASS.

Edgar Henry Mohamed Dawji Voraji, Gulabchand Hirachand Doshi, Rustomji Jamsedji Hodiwala, Minocher Sorabji Nadershaw.

SECRETARIAL WORK & PRACTICE ADVANCED FIRST CLASS.

Conjiveram Shiva Prakasam, Baljiv Sarup, Ayyagari Aradhyalu, Pranlal Amritlal Vaidya, Badri Narayan Chopra, Subramnyan.

SECRETARIAL WORK & PRACTICE ADVANCED SECOND CLASS.

Aurumugam Mudaliar.

SECRETARIAL WORK & PRACTICE ADVANCED SECOND CLASS.

Aurumugam Mudaliar, Edgar Henry, Dossabhoy Maneckji Bharucha, Shridhar Balkrishna Agashe, Gyandutt Sharma, Kanayalal Girjashanker Vyas, Gulabchand Hirachand Doshi, Minocher Sorabji Nadershaw, Rustomji Jamsedji Hodiwala, Shahani Ghanshamdas Khemchand, Jivraj, Malukchand Shah, Vijaysen Purbhudas Bhansali.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA July 22

The King's Own Rifles qualified themselves for the final round of the I. F. A. Shield competition last evening by beating the Middlesex by 4 goals to 1.

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MALARIA

SUPERSEDES QUININE, which palliates only and does not cure, but in many cases causes serious stomachic disturbance and nervous derangement.

ESANOFELE

Kills the Malarial parasite, promptly reduces the spleen, enriches the blood, braces up the nerve centres, and restores the patient to a healthy condition

AS A PREVENTIVE

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AS A CURE

Fifteen Days Treatment.

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Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**

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FAMOUS MANILA CIGARS.

100,000 AVAILABLE.

Perlas	Per box of 25	Rs.	0
Reina Victoria	,, 50	,,	6 12
High Life in the East	,, ,,	,,	5 0
Cortado Deliciosos	,, ,,	,,	4 8
Cortado de la Reina	,, 100	,,	7 8
Londress	,, ,,	,,	7 12

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OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.

size 10 x 5 in

One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Hangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use.

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8.

STOCKISTS: ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

HOT WEATHER IN LONDON.

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 2.

We have had the most astonishing week of heat and dryness imaginable since I last wrote, the temperature being the hottest recorded, which must be saying a great deal, for the records must extend very far back. Every one kept as asking me if it were not like India, and seemed dismayed when I told them that I was still more heavily clad than I should be in India,, where, all said and done, one cannot ever get away from the vertical sun, and walk out of doors at midday without either sun hat or sun umbrella. The houses here naturally are not made like sieves as ours are in India to catch all the fresh air possible, so indoors it has been very trying; luckily for me I happen to have been staying with various friends who have had gardens, in which we have sat till bedtime in the cool air, and light sufficient to see to crochet till 9-30. I pitied the players in the Tennis Tournment at Wimbledon, and in the various cricket matches this week, for indeed, it must have tried their endurance soverely. In the finals of the Gentlemens' Sigles of Tennis a German and an Australian were left in, and, of course, some of the papers are making a song about the decadence of the English players which seems so foolish. No country can expect, to always excell in all branches of sport, and one ought to be very proud that other nations think us so well worth imitation that they take the pains to copy us to much good purpose. It is extraordinary the tendency there is in the majority of mankind to be pessimistic, and ready to see in quite harmless happenings all sorts of dreadful portents of future decadence and present degeneracy. Personally, I believe absolutely in the value of suggestion, and always thinking the best of every one, so much so, that some years ago when a friend wrote and told me that her son was going in for a very difficult examination and that she feared, as he did, that he would not get through, I wrote back to her and told her that she was to try all she could to will him to succeed, try to feel sure that he would, to encourage him to have confidence in himself in the same way, and to imbue the other members of the family with the same idea, so that there would be a sort of combined atmosphere of suggestion surrounding him all the time. Whether this had any effect or not I cannot say, but anyhow the young man got through his examination, brilliantly, so I like to think it did.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

I want to revert a moment to Alexandra Day. It was indeed a interesting sight to see many of the twenty thousand lady sellers busy in the various parts of London that I visited, all in white gowns with hats trimmed with the pretty flower, which they tell me was much prettier this year than formerly, as the colouring was more pronounced. Each seller had a dull green handleless basket filled with single roses fixed ready to a pin for attaching to the dress or coat, and bunches from 3d. to a shilling, slung with a scarlet and white ribbon (the Danish colours), and a round tin covered in pink paper, with a slit in the top for the money to slip in, and slung to their arm with the same ribbon. Some of the girls went out at half past five in the morning to catch the cartmen bringing produce to the markets and also at the markets themselves. Firms in the various "circles" placed rooms at the disposal of the organisers where ladies could sit to take the names and address of the sellers, give them out their baskets freshly set as they became tumbled, receive their boxes as they became too heavy to hold, and give them another, see that they had rest and refreshment when necessary, and keep a check on all that went out and came in. I was able to assist at one of these centres, and we were kept just as busy as we could be all the time. When I left at 12-30 all the stock of roses was sold out, and we heard that other centres near by had done the same, but enough was made from the remains of used baskets to supply nearly to the end, for so well had the sellers done their work that by afternoon one seldom saw anyone without one or more of the dainty flowers. One petal of every bloom had a tiny capital "A" stamped out of it so you could satisfy yourself that you bought the real article. It seems a disgusting thing, but the organisers found there were all sorts of fraudulent tricks played in the previous years, such as women dressing themselves up and selling flowers "on their own," etc., that all sorts of precautions had to be taken and even when I was at the centre several girls said that a well-dressed man had told them that he had been sent by the Bank to take their boxes. Fortunately, they had been warned that some sort of fraud might be attempted, and that they were to give their boxes to no one or in anywhere but the centre itself. In the afternoon I went into Oxford Street and planted myself on the pavement outside Marshall and Snelgrove's to await the coming of Queen Alexandra herself, as she made a wide progress through some of the streets to see the sellers.. Just before she came in sight, though I knew by the traffic held up that she was near, a happy thought struck me to go across the road to a taxi-cab rank just opposite, and as she came near, I mounted the step of one, so that I saw the gracious lady and the Princess Victoria as plainl possible. And I was really astonished to see how wonderfully she has kept the youthful contours of her face and how clear and blue her large eyes still are, her figure as trim, and her back as flat and upright as ever. I believe in the old days she was rather a trial to her ladies-in-waiting, for no matter how long the journey, Queen Alexandra never leaned back or lolled in her seat, or ever removed her bonnet or hat, but was always "tiree a quatre epingles," as the French put it so happily. She looks as much so as ever, despite her soon to be completed seventy years; indeed, that seems impossible. I was so busy taking in the Queen that I had not much time to see Princess Victoria, but I thought she looked in better health than when I saw her four years ago.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

On the Saturday following, the King and Queen, after a very busy and strenuous time in Nottinghamshire, were to review the London Fire Brigade in the Park, and my friends kindly took me to see them. We were most fortunate, for we saw them quite close coming to the ground, as they made circuit of it, and on their return. It was a glorious, sunny, hot day, and there was such a throng everywhere to see them as they drove slowly along in a high barouche, with scarlet clad coachman and footman, with much gold about the livery, and a magnificent pair of bay horses which seemed to realise the honour they had in drawing the Royal carriage, as they arched their glossy necks and champed at their bits. I noticed that their heads were not cruelly bound in by a tight bearing rain; if there was one at all it was quite loose. I thought that their Majesties both looked much more personable than their photoes lead one to imagine. The King was smiling, debounair, and bareheaded as he acknowledged the greetings of his people, and the Queen seemed most interested though less smiling; indeed her face is too grave, though she gives one the idea of trying to take in everything, not a sign of boredom, only an odd intentness. When she does smile, which might be more often, it improves her in quite a startling manner and makes her downright pretty, for her colouring is so fresh and pleasing. She was dressed in some soft white fabric with much soft lace, and wore a Watteau hat of black, trimmed with the tenderest of pale-blue ostrich plumes; the colour suited her admirably. Princess Mary, whose colouring is also very fresh and wild-rose-like, was dressed in a soft shade of blue with a sort of sailor hat trimmed with blue chiffon and pale pink rores. We could see little of the review, which, after all, was quite a secondary consideration as far as I was concerned,, but I saw a cinema camera busily at work; it ought to have been very successful as the light was so good and their Majesties so accessible. So much so, indeed, that two suffragettes had knocked off the King's hat while trying to throw some suffragist literature into the King's carriage not long before we saw them.

THE AUSTRIAN TRAGEDY.

We were all inexpressibly shocked at the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife in so utterly a cold-blooded and useless fashion, seeing he was the man of all others who would have been likely to lighten and amend the grievances of the Serbs. It is pathetic too, the wife insisting on accompanying her husband after the ceremony at the Town Hall when he drove to the Hospital to enquire for and see the victims of the first attempt, where the two poor things themselves were taken after the second and, alas, successful attempt. It was altogether horrible and dastardly, after they had had the pluck to go on with their arrangement, even after the shock of the first outrage. It seemed fitting that they should die together, but one's heart goes out to their three nice, looking children, robbed at one fell blow of the care and love of the parents who loved them so well. Indeed, the father's last thought was of them, for the last words he said after he was first shot as his wife lent across to shield him was "You must live for the children's sake Sophie." And the old Emperor, too, just through a severe illness, and after all the terrible blows dealt him by fate, to have such a one as this, when he might be supposed to have outlived such tragedies! He said despairingly "I am spared nothing," and it seems only too true. I could not help thinking, as our King and Queen passed along the masses of people crowded to see them, how easily any evil minded person could have turned our joyous acclamations into sounds of woe: there was nothing to prevent a shot or a bomb, and it must often cross the minds of those set in high places when they start from home that they may never return, especially after any fresh outrage such as this last one.

THE JULY SALES.

The July Sales are on, and I went the first day to some of the principal emporiums to see and to make purchases. I was very successful and was able to secure just what I wanted, a great satisfaction, for so often in Bombay, for instance, one sets out to get what one wants, and returns with what one could get, which is a very different affair. I bought myself a sweet thing in one of the fashionable capes, in soft black charmeuse, cut long at the back as suits my large proportions, and lined with a soft silver grey of the same material. The cloak is made reversible, so that you can wear it as a black cape with a grey collar or as a grey one with a black collar. It always seems to me that there is a great amount of rubbish at these sales, which one supposes somebody buys to purchase the trousseau of her daughter, who is to be married next summer, and when she showed some of the lovely, filmy, gossamer underwear, made and trimmed so daintily, looking as though prepared for fairies to wear I said toher. "Things have altered a good deal since our day, such garments as these would have been prepared for Royalty only". She laughed and answered "Yes, indeed, mine were made of the most beautiful stuff, but those I had left looked so thick and dowdy that I gave them away a few years ago." Clothing in its quality, in its expensive garnishings, in its amount, has become so lovely and wonderful one wonders if Royalty is able to procure anything better than the majority of most middle-class folk take as a matter of course now. I feasted my eyes on much of it but did not purchase for I pictured these lovely things at the tender mercy of the dear Indian *dhobi*. As it is even here, several of my friends spend a good deal of time washing and ironing their prettiest things themselves as they say that the laundries spoil and tear them to bits so. Last week three days running I met in various parts of London Bombay folk that I knew personally or by sight which makes one feel how small the world is after all.

DAINTY DISHES.

I append several dainty recipes which commend themselves to dwellers in a tropical clime, one of which I tasted at a "Lyons," and of which a friend was able to give me a recipe. I was rather amused when having my midday meal at a "Lyons" the other day, at two big men sitting at the same table who spoke no tongue that I could name, possibly Russian as they were both such large men. They spoke English well, and were able to read the long menu and pick out dishes they fancied, and they fancied a great many; for while I was eating my modest meal they began with tomato and macaroni after thick soup, then stewed steak and carrots, very rich and satisfying, with vegetables, then beefsteak and kidney pudding, and were preparing to start on a variety of puddings as they asked me what two or three items were, and if they were nice. I left them at this stage, so do not know what more they managed to stow away. One hears foreign tongues all round one everywhere just now, one feels glad that the weather has been so good this last fortnight.

Tourte de Mai.—Line a pie dish with a rim of pastry, fill it with alternate layers of grated biscuit, shredded marrow, or very finely minced suet and different kinds of minced chrystalized fruits. Then boil a seer and a half of milk with a tablespoonful each of sugar and butter and half one of rose-water; thicken it with three or four well beaten eggs, pour this over the prepared pie, and bake it in a slow oven for an hour. Eat hot or cold.

Strawberry Sweet.—Prepare some even sized strawberries by soaking them in syrup flavoured with rum to taste, and sherry. For this make a thick syrup of sugar, with only enough water to boil it, and add the spirit and sherry when cold. Place the strawberries in this in a glass dish for half a day, then make a not-too-sweet custard, flavoured with vanilla, and set to cool. Slice two or three sponge-cakes, and smear them thickly with apricot jam; lay these on the strawberries and the syrup, pour the custard over, and add whipped cream if liked, but it is very good without.

BACK-TO-THE-LAND HAT.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

A Leghorn hat trimmed with roses and wheat.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Tailor-mades and an Afternoon Gown.

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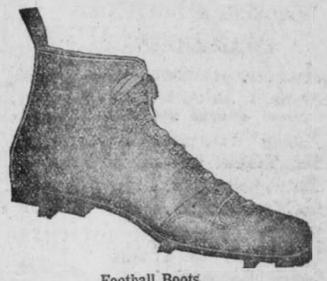
Per pair Rs. 10-8



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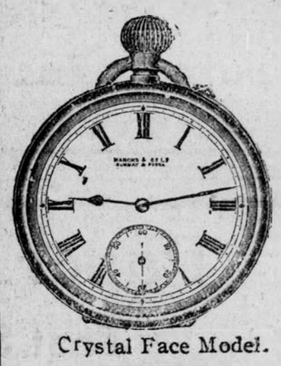
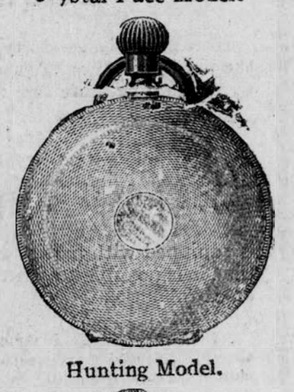
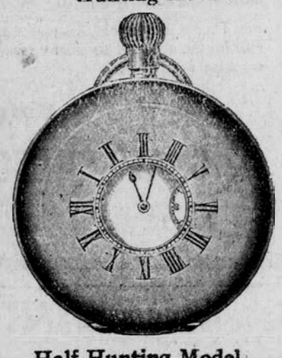


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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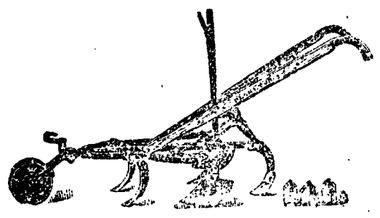

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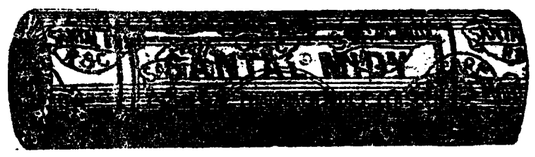

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